# Daily Report

# East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-064
Monday
4 April 1988

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*FBIS-EEU-88-064* *4 April 1988*

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## Envoys Discuss Progress Made at Vienna Talks

### Hungarian Envoy Interviewed

*LD010956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 31 Apr 88*

["10 Minutes of Foreign Policy" program, presented by Istvan Kulcsar, with Hungarian Ambassador Andre Erdos—live or recorded]

[Text] [Kulcsar] The fifth round of the European Security and Cooperation Follow-up Conference in Vienna has ended. The Hungarian delegation has arrived home for an Easter break and to report back. Have you done so already?

[Erdos] We have written most of the reports but still have one or two to write.

[Kulcsar] According to the evaluation of the Western press of the fifth round, a great step forward was made on the military issue, but there was hardly any progress on the humanitarian issues. Would you agree with this evaluation?

[Erdos] I would rather say that the fifth round concluded with modest results, but results nonetheless. I am emphasizing this because it has to be said that in the course of the fifth round we often found ourselves in difficult situations, the work often stagnated. Thus, it could be said that the results in fact exceeded my personal expectations. This means that in the military sphere we really made essential and important advances, while in the humanitarian sphere there was some modest progress. Nonetheless, I would stress that since this humanitarian topic has a very important role at the Vienna meeting, we should not underestimate the significance of this modest progress.

[Kulcsar] Would you tell me in what areas you made progress in the military sphere?

[Erdos] As is well known, in the military sphere the 23 member states of the 2 military alliances have been holding consultations for some time in the interest of beginning negotiations on traditional disarmament in the future.

[Kulcsar] In other words, the mandate, the tasks, of this European disarmament conference is being worked out now in Vienna.

[Erdos] We have succeeded in setting down two chapters of the mandate. Considering that we set out another chapter in December last year, we now have three chapters of substance, and thus it can be said that in fact the major part of the mandate has now been put together. I hasten to add that the most important and most delicate issues are still to be tackled.

[Kulcsar] What are these?

[Erdos] I would mention first of all the question of the so-called dual-function weapons. Thus, in a wider sense, the question of the weapons, the type of weapons, which future negotiations will deal with. The question, in other words, concerns the weapons, the type of weapons, which the measures that we shall work out will apply to.

[Kulcsar] The dual-function weapons are, I believe, artillery and missiles that can be used with either traditional or nuclear warheads.

[Erdos] Yes, dual-function weapons include artillery, aircraft, and tanks as well. In other words, these are weapons that fit into either category. Our task is to discuss traditional weapons. Since these weapons are of a special type, in that they can be used in either a traditional or a nuclear role, it must be decided how this category should be reflected in the mandate.

[Kulcsar] Thus, basically, once you have solved this problem the disarmament conference can get under way.

[Erdos] I think that the negotiations aimed at creating a mandate for traditional disarmament are progressing well and in fact we could conclude them relatively quickly. I could even say that we could conclude the negotiations on this sooner than the end of the Vienna meeting itself.

[Kulcsar] On the other hand, obviously the conference could not get under way before the conclusion of the Vienna meeting, with a final document.

[Erdos] Consequently it can be expected that the negotiations on the mandate and the Vienna meeting itself will end at the same time, if only because this mandate will be included in the final document of the Vienna meeting.

[Kulcsar] I do not want to ask you when this is likely to happen because diplomats always evade that sort of question. Let us look at the question of what is slowing down or hindering the agreement on the humanitarian issues, and consequently the drafting of the final document as well.

[Erdos] Let me be a little undiplomatic and answer your question, since this is an issue that occupies everyone—both professionally and personally. How much longer do we have to sit there in Vienna? After all, we have been at work for a year and a half. I think that if the political will that we speak about so often—sometimes one feels this term has been degraded into a mere slogan, but it is not so—if this political will is given, and if the delegations in Vienna display the openness and willingness to compromise that we need so greatly, then as far as the amount of work is concerned, I find it conceivable that we could conclude the Vienna meeting by the middle of the year.

[Kulcsar] What stage have you reached with this document?

[Erdos] What one could say is that as regards the bulk of the text, this final document has been put into words, even if in different forms. By this I mean that in some cases we have made notes on the text, in other cases we determined the text. These have a different status. However, in totality, a large proportion of the texts are available. At the same time I again hasten to add that this does not mean that we have solved all the complex and contentious issues. I think that these, the most complex and most delicate issues, will be left to the last stage—they will be settled in the end-game, and this is when the full picture will emerge on the final document.

[Kulcsar] What are the humanitarian issues that are delaying the coinciding of the texts in substance?

[Erdos] Seeing that what is involved is a joint effort by 35 countries, reaching a consensus, an agreement, is not an easy task. We have succeeded in approving a so-called package that contains paragraphs from all the four subsections of the third basket.

[Kulcsar] The third basket contains the humanitarian issues, contacts between people, culture, and education.

[Erdos] These four subsections are contained in the package. The package itself comprises 13 paragraphs. I regard this as important because these paragraphs are not without substance and because unquestionably there is a pyschological effect. As we say in Vienna, we have succeeded with this sort of ice-breaking action in beginning some sort of thaw, which will facilitate a breakthrough on the many humanitarian issues still facing us and which are much more complex than those in the package.

Now, what are these issues still facing us? I could characterize them as questions belonging to the human dimension. Let me say that the concept of human dimension was given recognition at the Vienna meeting. This is a novelty introduced by the Vienna meeting. It was not used until the Vienna meeting in the history of the European security and cooperation process.

On the topics of the human dimension—which include the question of human rights and everyday humanitarian cooperation—we are still facing problems such as the question of traveling from a country, the question of religious freedom, the question of the links between national legislatures, national laws, and the measures of the Euroepan security and cooperation process, as well as many other specific issues relating to the time-scale of certain humanitarian ideas. For example, how long will it take to evaluate or decide on the various requests as regards contacts between people, such as mixed marriages, the various forms of family contacts, visits, travel for tourist purposes? All of these will be stated in specific terms in the final document. In other words, all the countries involved will have to coordinate their own internal administrative regulations, and this is not an easy task.

[Kulcsar] From what you have said it is clear that there is still hard work ahead in working out all the details. I hope that, as you have said, the conference can be concluded by the summer and then the European nations will be able to make a start on negotiating on traditional disarmament.

## Bulgarian Envoy Interviewed

*AU311045 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 30 Mar 88 p 3*

[Article by Ambassador Lyuben Petrov, "leader of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Vienna meeting": "Contours of Possible Agreements Emerge"]

[Text] A real possibility of qualitative progress in the work of the Vienna meeting is emerging after 54 weeks of work. All preconditions exist for the next session, which opens on 15 April, to be the last. The contours of possible agreements on the key issues of security and cooperation within the framework of the all-European process are clearly emerging. A general agreement is being prepared on continuing the work of the conference on measures for strengthening confidence and security and disarmament in Europe, as well as on beginning new negotiations on reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. A proximity of the positions on convening an economic forum, a scientific forum, and an experts' meeting on issues related to environmental protection is also evident.

An understanding of the human dimension of the Helsinki process—a new concept which is still being interpreted differently by various groups—has asserted itself in the work of the meeting. It encompasses first of all the area of humanitarian cooperation, as well as some of the 10 principles. In this area there also emerge prospects for such agreements as would facilitate human contacts and expand and enrich cooperation in information, culture, and education. The prospect of convening important forums such as the Moscow humanitarian conference, and information forum, a seminar on cultural heritage, and some other meetings and conferences aimed at asserting humanity and "humanizing" international relations, also exists within the framework of the human dimension of the Helsinki process. There also are many other important and new initiatives and proposals on which it would be easy to reach a general agreement. If we succeed in agreeing on all this we shall make a significant step forward in comparison with Helsinki and Madrid. However, goodwill, political realism, and flexibility are needed, as well as the renunciation of the extremist demands of some Western delegations. The socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are working with a sense of responsibility and realism in order to use the emerging prospects for reaching a new qualitative stage in developing the all-European process.

### Alia Greets Hungary's Nemeth on National Day

*AU031401 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram of greetings to Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary:

The celebration of the national day of the People's Republic of Hungary, allows me, in the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my own name, to send the Hungarian people warm greetings and best wishes for progress and prosperity.

### Vietnamese Trade Delegation Arrives 31 March

*AU011157 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Tirana, April 1 (ATA)—A government trade delegation of the SR of Vietnam, headed by vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SR of Vietnam, Nguyen Van Chinh, arrived in our country on March 31.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Izedin Hajdini, and other comrades.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Le Ngoc Thanh.

### Pays Homage at Hoxha Grave

*AU021905 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] The government trade delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Nguyen Van Chinh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid homage and placed wreaths at the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation and at Comrade Enver Hoxha's grave.

The delegation was accompanied by Leandro Zoto, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, and by Eduard Shehu, commander of the Tirana Garrison. Le Ngoc Thanh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV, was also present.

### Press Comments on Soviet Agricultural Policy

*AU031240 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 3 Apr 88*

["'Perestroyka' and the New Capitalist Developments in the Soviet Countryside—Article of the Newspaper BASHKIMI"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 3 (ATA)—Under the above title the newspaper BASHKIMI publishes an article by Leontiev Cuci, which says among others:

The proceedings of the 4th Congress of Soviet Kolkhozes ended in Moscow recently. Gorbachev held a speech at the congress and the new statute of the kolkhozes, the new draft law of cooperatives, which is presented for discussion, were adopted. The Soviet propaganda considers "the perestroyka" in the field of agrarian relations as "a new tactic and strategy" for the development of the kolkhozes in the future.

The capitalist road of the development of the Soviet agriculture is not new. It started when the modern revisionists came to power. The replacement one by one of the revisionist cliques deepened the process of the capitalist development of the economy. Hence, this regressive road was followed with consequences in production. They are ever more weighing heavy on the shoulders of the working masses.

During the three decades after the reestablishment of capitalism in the Soviet Union, the kolkhozes, too, were transformed into capitalist economies, which produce for the profitable interests of the new soviet bourgeoisie. The interests of this class and the orientation of the kolkhozian production to the profit of the bourgeoisie renders counter to the interests of the simple peasant. The deep-going economic-social polarisation in the countryside took place, a thing which reduced the interest of the peasant masses, and consequently, led to the perceptible decrease of the rates of the agricultural and livestock production. During this period the annual average rate of the increase of the total agricultural product has fallen two times, whereas the real incomes per capita of the peasant population about three times.

These defeats of the Soviet agriculture are not consequence of the "subjective deficiencies" of the predecessors and the present leading team as it was pretended in the congress. The truth cannot further more be camouflaged by making attacks and calumnies on "the distortion of the Leninist principles of collectivisation" by Stalin, as it happened in this case. The sources and motives are due to the capitalist course pursued by the revisionist leaders of the Kremlin.

The essence of the new statute of kolkhozes, the draft law on the various cooperatives, the other activities in the civil sector, the decisions adopted at the congress, continues the newspaper further on, is the deepening of the present Soviet capitalist system in the field of agriculture, to better suit the demands and conjuctures of the internal and external production by the Soviet capitalist state were considered "outdated" and beginning with 1989, the only principle of direction and organisation will be the complete "selfadministration." [sentence as received]

The placing of the kolkhoz in the positions of complete self administration of its capitals is clearly expressed also in the competences granted to it to instigate and develop through all means the authentically private activities.

"Perestroyka" wants to vest to the capitalism in the Soviet agriculture the colours of the creative development of Leninism in the present-day conditions. This is demagogy. The essence of "perestroyka" in agriculture is the parcelling of the property and the stimulation of private ownership.

### Fifty-Ninth Volume of Hoxha's Works Published

*AU311156 Tirana ATA in English*
*0730 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[Text] Tirana, March 31 (ATA)—The 59th volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Works came off the press and was put into circulation.

This volume includes writings of November 1976. In its center are the materials of the 7th Congress of the PLA. Besides the historic report delivered in this congress, the volume includes also speeches, discussions, talks, and notes issued for the first time.

The teachings, ideas and instructions to be found in this book are of many-sided values and actual importance for the activity of the party and its levers, for the communists, cadres, and all the working people.

The volume is provided with index.

### Economic Progress Report for 27 March-2 April

AU021913 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 27 March to April carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Korce District—The quarterly industrial production plan has been prefulfilled and it is expected that it will be exceeded by 3 million leks (1900 GMT, 28 March).

Lezhe District—The industrial production plan up to 25 March has been exceeded by 780,000 leks (1900 GMT, 29 March).

Librazhd District—The quarterly industrial production plan has been exceeded by 1 million leks (1430 GMT, 2 April).

Mirdite District—The overall industrial plan for the first quarter has been fulfilled 100.3 percent (1900 GMT, 1 April).

Permet District—Permet District exceeded the quarterly industrial production plan by 1.2 million leks (1900 GMT, 31 March).

Sarande District—The food processing factory has overfulfilled its quarterly plan by 4 million leks (1900 GMT, 31 March) and the district's overall industrial production plan has been fulfilled at 105 percent (1900 GMT, 1 April).

Tirana District—Sixty out of 100 industrial enterprises report having fulfilled their quarterly plan (1430 GMT, 2 April).

Vlore District—Twelve collectives have reported prefulfillment of the quarterly plan (1900 GMT, 29 March).

## Mladenov Interviewed on Pact Ministers Session

*AU011623 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 88 p 1, 4*

[Interview with Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, by representatives of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board on the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in Sofia on 29-30 March: "Important Contribution to the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] Immediately following the conclusion of the Sofia session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, representatives of the editorial board approached Comrade Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and asked him to summarize the results of the forum and outline its significance.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] The meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states adopted an appeal to the NATO member states and to the states participating in CSCE. What is the importance of this document for the further development of the common European process and for consolidating peace, security, and cooperation throughout the world?

[Mladenov] The appeal has already been published. The public in Bulgaria and the world as a whole have probably familiarized themselves with it. It is still far too early to assess its effects on the further development of the common European process and the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the world, but one thing is clear even now—the appeal will have a positive influence not only on European, but also on world affairs. It should not and must not be viewed as a reaction to the documents of the Brussels session of the NATO Council, despite the fact that it provides a principled reply to a number of the issues raised at that session.

The appeal outlines, in the most succinct form, the priority tasks in the field of disarmament and of strengthening trust and security.

What are these tasks?

They are to ensure the ratification and execution of the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty. The implementation of this treaty in practice is the key to expanding and deepening the breakthrough in the field of real disarmament. It will ensure the adoption of the second step—a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive arms, while observing the ABM Treaty and not withdrawing from it for an agreed term.

As far as Europe is concerned, the chief task facing us is to reduce the armed forces and conventional arms on the continent. It is necessary to agree on the mandate and to start negotiations on this issue as soon as possible. To keep these talks from sinking into the pit of a fruitless discussion of numbers, our allied countries propose that information should be exchanged as soon as possible on the armed forces and arms of the NATO and Warsaw Pact states. They are ready to complete their part of the road.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] What are the other main tasks embodied in the appeal?

[Mladenov] The appeal contains our views on the solution of other priority tasks as well. I would like to speak about one of them in detail. An issue whose importance and broad impact is becoming more apparent is the proposal to begin talks, with the participation of the great naval powers and other interested countries, on limiting and reducing naval arms and extending measures of trust on the waters of the seas and oceans. I would like to add with satisfaction that Bulgaria is not only one of the initiators in this field, but is also playing the role of coordinator for the socialist countries on these issues at the United Nations.

The comparison of the military doctrines of the Warsaw Pact and NATO states is another exceptionally important task. Unfortunately, there has been no substantial progress on this question. Despite the mooting of numerous ideas, expressed on various occasions, our partners in NATO have still not given a precise and specific reply. However, we are convinced that in the near future we will witness an interesting discussion on the problem within the framework of one or another of the existing forums, and perhaps even at a separate international forum.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Public opinion in Bulgaria and throughout the world has always welcomed with great interest, hope, and wide support the socialist countries, initiatives directed toward peace. Such interest has also indisputably been shown toward the recently concluded session. Would you like to speak about the most characteristic features of this session?

[Mladenov] I fully agree with the statement about the interest in the political forums of the Warsaw Pact. This is completely understandable. Now international life is developing under the influence of the progressive and constructive foreign policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries. The chief content of this policy is the new political thinking that stems from the needs of the age, which is part and parcel of the process of restructuring and renewal in the socialist world.

The Sofia session of the Foreign Ministers Committee was held at an important and responsible political moment. Despite the fact that only a few months have passed since the committee's session in Prague, these months were filled with great, I might say crucial events. It is enough to mention the signing of the historic

Soviet-American INF Treaty, the development of the dialogue on other disarmament issues, and the progress at the Vienna meeting and the consultations of the 23 countries.

By our collective efforts we have passed through one stage. In connection with this it was necessary to carry out an in-depth analysis of the processes and phenomena in international life and to bring our actions in the international arena into line with the changed political realities. The chief task of the session was to agree on the most effective steps to embody our proposals on key problems of security and disarmament into specific accords. I would like to emphasize that the countries of our alliance are at one with the efforts of the USSR to free the world from the nuclear threat.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] How did the problems of our common "European home" figure in the discussions?

[Mladenov] The priority importance given to European problems was a characteristic feature of the session. Well-argued views and considerations were exchanged on the issues of conventional disarmament and the further development of the common European process. The ministers made an appeal for the Vienna meeting to conclude in the very near future with the adoption of a balanced document that would be rich in content. At the same time, I would like to draw your attention to one important common proposal that we made—on concluding the Vienna meeting at the level of the foreign ministers of the countries participating in CSCE.

A further special feature of the concluded session was the great attention paid to the regional initiatives of our allied countries, and to ways for reducing tension and increasing security and cooperation in southern and northern Europe and in the waters of the adjacent seas. In this context, the importance of the Balkan meeting was unanimously noted as a step in a positive direction, inspired by the new political thinking. Support was given to the recent initiatives of the USSR on strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the SFRY, and to the proposals put forward by our country at the Belgrade meeting.

Fruitful discussions took place at the Sofia session on issues of the mutual action in foreign policy by the allied countries to improve the mechanism of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. I use this opportunity to stress that, like the previous meetings, the Sofia meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee was held in a constructive, businesslike, and democratic atmosphere, and in a spirit of unity on the questions discussed.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] How would you summarize Bulgaria's contribution to implementing the agreed foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries?

[Mladenov] There are two aspects to this question. First, I would like to note our country's active participation in the actual agreeing of this policy. The inherent democratic nature of the relations within our alliance and their continuous improvement make it possible for every country, great or small, to put forward its own ideas and arguments, on the basis of which the peaceful program of the Warsaw Pact is shaped. The Bulgarian initiatives are a component of this platform.

The second aspect of the question relates to our diplomatic activity in implementing the alliance's strategic policy for strengthening peace and security and for developing cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. Bulgaria's productive participation at the United Nations, at the forums of the common European process, and other international forums is eloquent proof of this.

Bulgaria is situated in the Balkan peninsula, where the southern section of the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO runs. The political picture in this region is influenced by specific factors that are well known. Our country sees its own contribution to implementing the agreed policy of the fraternal countries as lying precisely in ensuring peace and stability in the Balkans. We consider that the establishment of the spirit of good-neighborliness and trust in the Balkans through developing bilateral and multilateral dialogues with the Balkan states is a contribution to consolidating peace and security in Europe.

This also relates to our joint initiatives with the USSR for creating a Balkan zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, to the proposal of Bulgaria and Greece on the withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons from the Balkan peninsula, and to a number of other initiatives that we are taking part in and support.

This especially relates to the Belgrade meeting of the Balkan foreign ministers, which laid the foundations of "the Balkan floor of the future common European home."

Finally, I would like to point out that our own contribution to socialism's peace-loving policy was worthily assessed at the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee that has just ended.

## Politburo Approves Sofia Pact Meeting Results

*AU011813 Sofia BTA in English*
*1744 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (BTA)—The Politburo of the CC of the BCP was briefed by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, on the proceedings and the results of the session of the Warsaw Treaty member states Foreign Ministers Committee, held in Sofia on March 29 and 30, 1988, and approved the work of the Bulgarian delegation which attended it, says an announcement released for publication here.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP stressed the great importance of the Sofia session as the first meeting of the committee since the signing of the historic Soviet-American INF Treaty.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP commended highly the analysis of the international situation made by the allied countries' ministers, as well as the important practical conclusions reached for their coordinated activity in the interests of peace, security and disarmament. The fraternal states' positions on the key international issues at this watershed stage are convincingly set forth in the communique issued by the session. They constitute a principled and, at the same time, flexible platform for the further implementation of the peace-loving policy line of socialism in the spirit of new political thinking.

The Politburo believes that the session was right to find out that with a view to an improvement of the world situation priority should continue to be assigned to the conclusion of a treaty between the USSR and the United States on a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive arms in strict compliance with the ABM Treaty and non-withdrawal from it for a specified period of time.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP finds that the appeal to the NATO member states, to all participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, adopted at the session, is a new example of the Warsaw Treaty member states' earnest love of peace and constructive approach. It suggests a concrete programme for interaction on all outstanding issues of disarmament, including a comprehensive nuclear test ban, a prohibition of chemical weapons, and reduction and elimination of tactical nuclear weapons on the continent of Europe. Also important are the socialist community countries' new proposals for the limitation and reduction of naval activities and armaments and for the extension of confidence-building measures to the water area of the world seas and oceans.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP reaffirms the assessment made at the Foreign Ministers Committee's session that the number one task for Europe is the start of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals. In this connection, the fraternal countries have made a particularly timely suggestion for the exchange of data in this field between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, which will strengthen the confidence between the two alliances and will facilitate the further dialogue between them.

The Politburo noted with satisfaction the businesslike and constructive atmosphere of the session, brought about by the vigorous processes of restructuring and renewal which have a most immediate bearing on the relationships among the fraternal socialist countries. The Politburo assesses the Sofia session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty as a new step in the enhancement of their fraternal cooperation in the struggle for security and cooperation in Europe, for building a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world, the announcement says.

### Leaders Attend Hungarian National Day Reception

*AU012013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] This evening Gyula Gyovai, the Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, gave a reception at the Hungarian Embassy in Sofia to mark his country's national day.

The reception was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Georgi Yordanov, and Dimitur Stanishev; deputy chiefs of BCP Central Committee departments; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; and representatives of creative unions and scientific institutes.

### Rising Danube Water Levels

*AU011725 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 88 p 6*

[Dispatches by correspondents from Danube towns: "The Danube Reminds Us of Its Presence"]

[Excerpts] Vidin, 30 March (Correspondent Ninko Gruev)—This morning the level of the river showed a rise of 70 cm. The river needs to rise by a further 1.20 meters before it reaches the critical point at which there is a risk of flooding in the Vidin lowland.

Irrespective of the fact that the threat from the river is not so great, from today measures are being taken to avert possible flooding, according to instructions from the civil defense headquarters. [passage omitted]

Lom, 30 March (Correspondent Emil Andreev)—The sharp rise in the level of the Danube has caused alarm among the people of Lom Municipality. The risk of flooding in the more low-lying areas must be avoided. This is the main motive for action now.

"As the second largest river port on the Danube, we have gained experience in past years," Stefan Gavrilov, chairman of Lom Municipal People's Council, said. "We made an inspection along the river several days ago and compelled all who are directly concerned and who live in the immediate vicinity of the river to take measures. The civil defense units and the port workers are now fully prepared. We have set up 24-hour watches at danger points, and have prepared mechanical equipment and sandbags to deal with a possible breach. Everyone is working hard everywhere to prevent flooding."

Svishtov, 30 March (Correspondent Mariya Maksimova)—The high level of the Danube has caused the necessary organization to be set up here too to prevent possible damage. Under the leadership of the headquarters set up to combat natural disasters and the effects of

the elements, an inspection has been made of the embankment along the bank of the Svishtov-Belene and Vardim lowland. [passage omitted]

Ruse, 30 March (Correspondent Tsolka Metodieva)—During the past 24 hours the water level at Ruse has risen by 25 cm and now stands at 626 cm. The forecast is that it will rise to 696 cm in 2 days time. For the moment there is no risk of flooding, since the critical points at the town's two ports are 810 cm and 886 cm. [passage omitted]

Silistra, 30 March (Correspondent Nikola Nanev)—In the Silistra section the level of the Danube is rising 2 cm every hour. This afternoon it stood at 596 cm, and this caused the municipal commission for combating natural disasters and major industrial accidents to go onto constant alert, in order to carry out purposeful actions if a risk of flooding arose. [passage omitted]

### Further on Threat of Floods

*AU021607 Sofia BTA in English*
*1540 GMT 2 Apr 88*

["The Danube: Danger of Floods"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA)—If the water level of the Danube continues to rise there will be a real danger of floods in northern Bulgaria. The despatches from mid-Europe for a number of flooded regions were an alarm signal for the local authorities responsible for the combat against natural calamities. There is not a single town or village close to the Danube at present where special civic squads have not been formed. There is also special equipment provided.

In the large ports, like Ruse, all storehouses along the river bank have been emptied and the goods removed to secure places. All protective embankments along the river have been tested. Permanent watch has been organized to control the changes in the water level. At some places (Nikopol) underground water has come up from the lower parts. A part of the buildings in Nikopol are also endangered by flood. Several families have been evacuated.

According to meteorologists there is no immediate danger because for the time being there are no heavy rains in Bulgaria and no intensive snow melting as in the central part of Europe. The news from Yugoslavia is also reassuring—the river has overflowed in some lower parts and the water level goes down.

### Shevardnadze Queried by BCP Daily Reporters

*AU011917 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 88 p 8*

[Text] Sofia, 29 March (Boyko Vutov and Petur Gornenski)—This evening a meeting took place in the Boyana Residence between Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze and representatives of RABOTNICHESKO DELO. At the meeting Comrade Shevardnadze gave a high assessment to the progress at the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states and on the active standpoint adopted by the representatives of the fraternal socialist countries. Eduard Shevardnadze answered questions on the most topical issues of the modern day.

### SFRY Commerce Chamber Chief Meets With Lukanov

*AU012015 Sofia BTA in English*
*1909 GMT 1 Apr 88*

["Bulgaria-Yugoslavia: Business Contacts"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 1 (BTA)—In future Bulgaria and Yugoslavia will assign priority to the long-term forms of economic interaction: joint production, specialisation, establishment of joint ventures and entry in third countries' markets. At the regular session of the Mixed Bulgaro-Yugoslav Chamber, the participants stressed the need for the promotion of cooperation in mechanical engineering, metallurgy, electronics, the chemical and the food industries and agriculture.

With a view to promoting their cooperation, the sides agreed to activate their work in the expansion of direct links between manufacturers. An emphasis was laid on the importance of joint scientific research in new technologies and of joint investment. The possibilities were considered for an increase of cross-border trade.

Mr Petur Rusev, president of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Mr Milan Pavic, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Chamber of Economy, discussed the opportunities for the establishment of a Balkan chamber of commerce and industry.

Mr Pavic met with Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations, and with the presidents of the "Heavy Engineering," "Biotechnological and Chemical Industry," and "Metallurgy and Minerals" Associations to consider specific questions concerning the furtherance of bilateral business contacts.

### Zhivkov Meets With Mrs Papandreou of Greece

*AU011949 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 88 p 1*

[Text] On 29 March State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov received Margaret Papandreou, coordinator of the international movement "Women for a Meaningful Summit," who is visiting Bulgaria together with representatives of women's organizations from different West European countries.

The highest state leader highly assessed the role of this movement and stressed the continuously growing influence of the forces of public opinion in the struggle to preserve peace and ensure mankind's survival. He

voiced the hope that the meeting of the representatives of the movement with foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states that took place in Sofia will be followed by a similar meeting with foreign ministers of the NATO countries.

Margaret Papandreou expressed the pleasure of the representatives of the international movement "Women for a Meaningful Summit" the chance to meet with the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. She conveyed thanks to the Committee of the Bulgarian Women's Movement for their hospitality and assistance in organizing this first event of its kind.

Special attention was paid to the favorable trends in the international situation. Stress was laid on the importance of the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty as a first step toward real disarmament. The results of the Belgrade meeting of the Balkan foreign ministers were assessed highly, and the role of the meeting in strengthening peace and understanding in the region underlined. In this connection the fruitful development was noted of the friendly relations between Bulgaria and the Hellenic Republic in the name of good-neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke about the restructuring under way in all areas of Bulgarian life and the achievements of the Bulgarian people in building socialism.

Elena Lagadinova, chairman of the Committee of the Bulgarian Women's Movement, took part in the talks.

### Joint Company With FRG's Volkswagen Founded

*AU031721 Sofia BTA in English*
*1647 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA)—The joint Bulgaro-West German company "Volkswagen-TM" will export Bulgarian industrial production for the "Volkswagen-AD" company and will import in Bulgaria "Volkswagen" motor vehicles, spare parts, will organize service. "Limited number of vehicles will be imported in order to satisfy certain technological needs of economic organizations," says in an interview for today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO Mr Ivan Stamenov, deputy chairman of the "Heavy Mechanical Engineering" Association. The agreement for the establishment of the "Volkswagen-TM" joint company was signed in Wolfsburg, the FRG, on March 12, 1988. It is in compliance with the requirements of Bulgarian legislation and with the agreements for encouragement and protection of investments, and double taxation avoidance which have been signed recently between Bulgaria and the FRG. According to Mr Ivan Stamenov the partners are sharing the position that the aim of the joint company is not the achievement of profit. The company will have its economic account and the cost of exported goods will correspond to the cost of the imported vehicles. The joint company has an open structure and all Bulgarian companies whose production answers to the requirements for high quality can take part in it. The producers working with the joint company will have the right to use part of the imported vehicles and the rest of the vehicles will be sold. Mr Ivan Stamenov notes in the interview that in the future Bulgaria will continue to import most of the cars it needs from the USSR and the other socialist countries.

### Zhivkov Receives Bavaria's Strauss

*AU021523 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian*
*1500 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov today received in the Boyana Residence in Sofia Franz Joseph Strauss, minister-president of Bavaria in the FRG, who is on a private visit to Bulgaria.

In an atmosphere of understanding and striving to further develop the political dialogue and economic links, they discussed certain issues concerning trade and economic cooperation and international relations.

### Belgian CP Leader Visits

*AU031858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian*
*1730 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Text] Louis van Geyt, president of the Belgian Communist Party, is visiting Bulgaria. He made a statement to representatives of the mass media. Louis van Geyt spoke more specifically on the situation in Europe after the signing of the INF treaty in Washington. This is how he described the tasks of the Belgian Communists in their struggle for peace and expanding the process of detente in Europe:

"We believe," Louis van Geyt pointed out, "that the main task of the Belgian Communists and all peace-loving forces in Belgium is to prompt the country's political forces and the government to contribute to the quick ratification and application of the INF Treaty. This will accelerate the withdrawal of the missiles, which are deployed in the [indistinct name] base. This will be a victory for Belgium, a victory of the peace forces in many European countries, and a victory of our own peace movement, which is very diversified," the leader of the Belgian Communist Party pointed out. "We deem it very important that peace-loving forces of our country and Europe oppose the tendency, which exists in some NATO countries, to compensate for the withdrawal of the missiles from their territory. We believe that it is necessary to insistently act to decrease all kinds of weapons in Europe, including conventional and nuclear long-range missiles to the lowest possible level. Simultaneously, the peace-loving forces in our country are carefully following the issues, which are being discussed now by the USSR and the United States, and more specifically, the issues of strategic nuclear weapons, a halt to nuclear tests, and renunciating SDI."

## Leaders' Appearances 24 Mar-1 Apr

AU021809 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 26 March-1 April monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, and Dimitur Stoyanov attended a reception given by the Greek ambassador in Sofia on 25 March to mark his country's national day. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 88 p 6)

Georgi Atanasov gave a dinner in Sofia on the evening of 29 March in honor of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, which was also attended by Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 29 Mar 88)

In Sofia on 30 March Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, which was attended by Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 88)

The funeral in Sofia on 30 March of the party ideologist Prof Ruben Levi was attended by Yordan Yotov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, and Emil Khristov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Mar 88)

Milko Balev, Georgi Yordanov, and Dimitur Stanishev attended a National Day reception at the Hungarian Embassy in Sofia on 1 April. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 Apr 88)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and "the BCP Central Committee Secretariat" met in Sofia on 24 March with the participants in the national conference of young creative workers in literature. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 88 p 1) In Sofia on 28 March Zhivkov received Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who later on the same day met with "the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee". (Sofia BTA in English 1546 GMT 28 Mar 88) In Sofia on 29 March Zhivkov received Mrs Margaret Papandreou, (Sofia BTA in English 1612 GMT 29 Mar 88) and on 30 March he received the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Mar 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia on 24 March Anatoliy Kharlap, general director of the "Calculating Equipment" Industrial Trust in Minsk. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 88 p 1) In Sofia on 31 March he received the new Soviet ambassador, Viktor Sharapov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 88)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, made a speech at a ceremony held in Sofia on 25 March to mark the retirement of generals and officers. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 88 pp 1, 3)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, held talks in Sofia with 'Abd al-Majid Tarabulsi, minister of religious trusts of Syria, during his visit that ended on 27 March. (Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 27 Mar 88)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, also had talks in Sofia with 'Abd al-Majid Tarabulsi, minister of religious trusts of Syria, whose visit ended on 27 March. (Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 27 Mar 88) In Sofia on 28 March Mladenov, together with other foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, met with a delegation of the "International Women for a Productive Summit" Movement led by Mrs Margaret Papandreou, (Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 28 Mar 88) and with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, (Sofia BTA in English 0720 GMT 29 Mar 88) and on 29 and 30 March he took part in the regular session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states held in the Boyana Residence. (Sofia BTA in English 0710 GMT 29 Mar 88) Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, met with Milan Pavic, president of the Federal Economic Chamber of the SFRY, in Sofia on 1 April. (Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 1 Apr 88)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, received Prof Georg Sitzlack, chairman of the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, in Sofia on 29 March. (Sofia BTA in English 1804 GMT 29 Mar 88)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of culture, science, and education, received in Sofia on 31 March Vladimir Czernauk, member of the International Olympic Committee of Czechoslovakia. (Sofia BTA in English 1651 GMT 31 Mar 88) Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received working group from the CPSU Central Committee led by Leonid Ivanchenko, secretary of the Rostov Oblast CPSU Committee, that visited Bulgaria from 21 through 25 March. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Mar 88 p 6)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, receive in Sofia a delegation of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee of Syria, whose visit ended on 27 March. (Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 27 Mar 88)

**Bratislava Demonstration Criticized**
*LD021243 Prague CTK in English*
*1157 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Bratislava April 2 (CTK)—"Though the organizers of the recent provocative action in Bratislava speak much about the church, the believers and religious freedom in Czechoslovakia they are in fact interested in these things only as long as they can misuse them politically against the socialist state," PRAVDA wrote today.

It is characteristic of these forces that they became active at the time when talks between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican have reached a hopeful stage. They clearly want to harm the talks as stabilized relations along these lines are not to their taste, the paper said.

It added that the talks concern also such questions as bishoprics in 12 Roman Catholic dioceses. The Czechoslovak Government does in no way regard as acceptable only bishops from the association of Roman Catholic clergy Pacem in Terris. However, it cannot agree with the discrimination of clergymen from this association only because of their active contribution to the preservation of peace and life on earth and to the strengthening of the real authority of the Roman Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia.

After all, loyalty of clergymen and believers is neither an offence against the church nor "lackeying" for the state. Even Vatican's Secretary of State Cardinal Casaroli said during talks with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak in 1985 that good relations with the state are a necessary condition for a candidate for a bishopric, the daily stressed.

**Party Presidium Holds Preparatory Session**
*LD011710 Prague CTK in English*
*1620 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Prague April 1 (CTK)—The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party at its session here today continued preparations for the April session of the party Central Committee, and approved a draft report of the Presidium to be delivered at the Central Committee session by Party General Secretary Milos Jakes and other documents to be submitted to the Central Committee members for discussion.

The Presidium approved measures to improve the information system inside the party. In harmony with the conclusions of the party Presidium session of October 21, 1987, on deepening open flow of information, the handling of inner-party information going from the Central Committee to the basic party organizations is to be further improved. The Presidium stressed the necessity of well-considered and quick passing of resolutions from the centre to the basic party organizations which can significantly influence the course of their realization and to a great extent also the content and quality of information going from the basic organizations to the centre.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium discussed a report on the course and results of the friendly working visit to China by Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and approved it, stressing the significance attached by the party to all-round development of contacts between the two countries and their communist parties in the interest of their socialist construction and the strengthening of the positions of socialism and peace in the world.

The Presidium voiced full support for the course of and documents approved at the 16th session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee held in Sofia March 29-30. It stressed that Czechoslovakia will also in the future contribute to the development of positive trends of the present international development and strive for the process of disarmament to become irreversible. It noted with appreciation that the Czechoslovak proposal to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states is meeting with unequivocal support of Czechoslovakia's allies who underline particularly its comprehensiveness and harmony with all the proposals of fraternal socialist countries submitted to date.

Members of the party Presidium were informed of the fuel-energy situation in Czechoslovakia. The plan of coal production is being fulfilled in all coal basins and since the beginning of the year has been exceeded by 407,000 tonnes. From the beginning of the year till March 20, 948,000 more tonnes of coal were supplied to coal stores than in the same period of 1987. Electricity supplies continue without any limitations, the production of nuclear power plants is exceeding the plan by 416 million kwh, the production of water power plants by 157 million kwh. Also supply of heating gas runs without any limitation measures.

**Indra Addresses Vitkovice Enterprise Conference**
*AU010948 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech*
*29 Mar 88 p 2*

[Report on speech by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, at a CPCZ enterprise conference in the Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Works in Vitkovice on 26 March]

[Excerpts] In the opening part of his speech, Alois Indra conveyed to Vitkovice Communists regards from the party Central Committee and its thanks for their good results, which are the best testimony to the work of party bodies and organizations, ranking personnel, social organizations, and all Vitkovice workers who are honestly

working. However, he went on, complacency is out of place. You yourself know your own weak spots best; you know that your work is not without blemishes. Is it possible to be satisfied, for example, with the fact that only 9.5 percent of the products of the Vitkovice Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Works are of world standard? Are these results good enough for you, for a leading Czechoslovak enterprise? You are certainly not indifferent to the problems connected with product quality, to the unfavorable situation regarding inventories, to the unsatisfactory development regarding the dynamism of engineering production, the failure to meet market requirements, the failure to fulfill contracts, and other shortcomings which harm the enterprise's reputation and, obviously, affect its economic results, its possibilities, and the pay of the people who work there. The deliberations of your party organization show that you are well aware of these shortcomings and are seeking to resolve the problems. You yourselves know best that in doing this you cannot expect any "salvation" from anyone else, but that you must rely, above all, on your own resources.

In years past, many people, as well as entire enterprises, became too accustomed to expecting their problems to be solved by decisions and instructions from the "top." Instead of seeking ways to speed up their work, they complain about various objective difficulties. Certainly, in order to overcome the situation in which the party's intentions are not being sufficiently fulfilled and the necessary switch to intensification of the economy has not been successfully accomplished, we all have to make, as it were, a "full" contribution at all levels of the party and state leadership. But it would not be possible to carry out restructuring if "at the bottom"—in enterprises and work collectives—people waited for someone else to invent it and decree it. [passage omitted]

When the party openly points out problems that now need to be resolved in the interest of further developing socialism, it is not a sign of weakness but, above all, of strength. When we criticize shortcomings, when we put forward new, much more exacting demands and expose the things that prevent them from being fulfilled, this does not mean that we are "sounding the retreat for socialism"; on the contrary, by doing this we are trying to improve and consolidate it. Anyone who interprets otherwise an open policy and the flow of information to the public critically focused on the need to put mistakes right is a victim of his own mistake. We paid dearly for the experience of the end of the sixties, but it was immensely valuable experience, Alois Indra stressed.

We have thoroughly analyzed this painful period. The Lesson From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society does not prompt us—as some bourgeois politicians and journalists would occasionally like to ascribe to us—to some sort of conservatism, dogmatism, or implementation of administratively-bureaucratic methods. Rather, it is the other way around. [passage omitted]

We have also learned that "one should not throw out the baby with the bath water," that criticism of the existing shortcomings must not be misused against the interests of socialism. There always lurks a certain danger that, in the process of exposing weak spots, some people let themselves be disoriented, dragged into a negativist current. Therefore, we must patiently keep on explaining that failure to carry out the necessary self-criticism in the interest of rectifying our shortcomings would mean being maneuvered into a position that is intrinsic to the church or the bourgeoisie, but not to real Communists.

Comrade Indra said: I do not want to warn of criticism; that, I think, is obvious from my earlier words. However, we should not let ourselves get carried away and "intoxicated" by it to the point of completely striking out the word "success" from our vocabulary. [passage omitted]

In another part of his speech Comrade Alois Indra dealt with problems related to restructuring. He said that the restructuring of the life of our society is an objective necessity, it is a further stage of development of the socialist revolution, and it is being realized at the initiative and under the leadership of the party. The CPCZ has come to recognize the need to energetically assert it, not only as a result of the inspiring influence of the CPSU, which we highly value, but—above all—on the basis of the assessment of the current stage of the construction of socialism in Czechoslovakia. On our course we proceed from the results we have achieved, from our possibilities as well as the pressing problems, but—above all—from the knowledge of our people's needs. [passage omitted]

We can convince ourselves at every step that restructuring has the full support of the people, Comrade Indra continued. The working people welcome restructuring. The overwhelming majority do not ask whether restructuring is necessary, but they often do ask something else: Is restructuring really being put into practice; is there not something that could imperil it? They have to be told truthfully: The party is striving energetically to bring about restructuring; it is striving to ensure that restructuring yields new evidence of the advantages of socialism convincing for all honestly thinking and behaving persons. The party will not retreat from this policy. But there are factors that endanger restructuring. Too much impatience might be harmful to it, in the same way as marking one's time. We come across both these tendencies. We also are facing the need to oppose petty bourgeois radicalism as well as opportunist over-cautiousness and the attitude of "waiting to see what develops." Probably no one was very surprised when the rampant bureaucracy, just on hearing the word restructuring, recoiled and it is trying quickly to adapt and prosper also under the changing circumstances. Mere rhetoric on the need to dismantle bureaucracy does not harm bureaucrats, but the genuine realization of the ideas of restructuring will be a disaster for them. Therefore, they are defending themselves. In their own way, they are trying to curb restructuring with bureaucratic reins and thus blunt its sharp edges.

Addressing those who have been expressing the concern that nothing is really changing, Alois Indra said the party might not permit any idle radicalism, but it accepts with understanding displays of impatience from all who have the fate of socialism at heart, and who are not indifferent to continuing negative phenomena. [passage omitted]

Nowadays we also very often come across doubts among well-intentioned Communists and citizens without party affiliation to the effect that we might be in too much of a hurry at times, Comrade Indra said. Some practical examples show that such concern might be justified. Restructuring and the strategy of acceleration require not only energetic action, but also prudence. If the working people are to express their opinion, for example, on the proposals to set up state enterprises, they must have the opportunity to do so on the basis of a thorough assessment of all circumstances and after due consideration.

In another part of his speech, Comrade Alois Indra devoted himself to the preparations for the April session of the party Central Committee, and stressed in this connection that although it will be necessary to carry out changes in the organizational structure of the central bodies and to focus also on reducing the number of administrative workers, the main thing will be the content and methods of work and increasing the independence of enterprises. The demands of most fundamental importance concern, above all, the party's activity in restructuring. We can say without exaggeration that this period is and will increasingly become a test of the Communists' awareness and ideological maturity. Communists in all spheres must present evidence that they have a high degree of maturity. How many meetings and seminars and how much schooling we are organizing! But we do not want to find ourselves preaching only to the converted. Party members must focus persuasion, agitation, and—above all—their own personal example on those who doubt, who hesitate to help with tasks, and who stand aside in the effort to restructure society. But in this let us always remember one principle: There must be no whitewashing. [passage omitted] When people are convinced that we intend honest changes, they will be on our side. But there is no more "reliable" way to strengthen social apathy than concealing difficulties or problems out of some sort of cautiousness. People get at the truth—and at that moment trust is gone.

In addition to truthfulness and sincerity, there must be courage to oppose the fetishization of the concept of restructuring and the illusion about it being a conflict-free and instant panacea. Restructuring is not medication which, after consumption, makes people begin to think in the new way on a predetermined D-day at 0000 hours. We must be able to dovetail enthusiasm with realism. We cannot change everything on the basis of a wish from one day to the next. [passage omitted] Alois Indra also spoke about socialist entrepreneurship and warned of interpreting it incorrectly. Entrepreneurship under socialism must not be confused with the right of the "stronger ones to devour the weaker ones." [passage omitted]

**Attack on Environmental Study, Part I**
*AU021209 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Mar 88 p 3*

[Editorial article: "Let Facts Speak; Publicly and Aloud About Bratislava; Part One]

[Excerpts] The article "Nothing New Under the Sun...", published by PRAVDA on 3 February 1988, touched off a lively response, especially in Bratislava. [passage omitted]

In reading the letters which the editorial office received, we realized how many distorted views concerning the brochure "Bratislava-Aloud" have arisen in a short time and we reached the conclusion that many issues need clarification in a more cohesive article expressing a collective view. That is why we react to the most serious issues raised in the letters.

Let us first consider the letter from Otakar Koerner from Liptovsky Jan, who stresses that when an issue of such seriousness as the environment is concerned it is unacceptable to play hazardous games with the initiative of the public and of experts, and who proposes that we usher in, on the pages of the PRAVDA Sunday supplement, a discussion about Bratislava's environmental problems. In his letter, he goes on to say: "It is a pity that our mass media writes about the initiative of the Bratislava environmentalists so late and that they let themselves be overtaken by foreign journalists, such as the Voice of America radio station." Other letters expressed a similar view.

It is not our fault that the PRAVDA editorial office has not received by mail the "internal supplementary document for the membership meeting" called Bratislava-Aloud—as it was labeled by members of the primary organizations No 6 and No 13 of the Slovak Union of Nature and Landscape Conservationists [SZOPK]. However, it is true that it was sent to the editorial office of NOVE SLOVO, where it arrived with the daily mail on 27 October 1987. An enclosed explanatory letter from Engineer Juraj Flamik, chairman of the SZOPK primary organization No 13 in Bratislava, ends with the following words: "We request you to provide information in the pages of your paper on the proposal of the Bratislava environmentalists to start a public discussion on the issue of the Bratislava environment."

However, one day prior to this, on 26 October 1987 at 0600, in its morning news in the Slovak language, Voice of America announced the existence of the "internal supplementary document." It reported, inter alia: "The study, which has been published in 76 pages with the subtitle Bratislava-Aloud, is the work of a group of 60

experts...Some experts working on the project say that this is the most serious indictment of communist rule in the last 40 years." The same day, at 1830, a Voice of America broadcast, the first commented part of Bratislava-Aloud, was followed by two more extensive parts on 27 and 28 October 1987. The report as well as the individual parts read from the "internal supplementary document" were compiled by J. Naegele, Voice of America correspondent accredited in Czechoslovakia, who was at that time in Bratislava "on duty."

The occurrences in the hostile broadcasting station only confirm the truthfulness of the assertion in the article "Nothing New Under the Sun..." that some organizers of this action were not interested in a responsible solution of problems on the domestic ecological front, but in a dialogue and in an open exchange of views on a one-way street, the determination of the rules of which the compilers of the brochure, self-styled "protectors" of the interests of the people of Bratislava, arrogated to themselves. PRAVDA, as the organ of the CPSL Central Committee, never did, does not, and will not go along with such a dialogue, such openness and glasnost. That is why the article "Nothing New Under the Sun" was mainly concerned with rejecting this one-way political thrust [of the brochure], which is hostile to socialism.

Who Is Forcing a Discussion on Us, and What Sort of Discussion...[subhead]

We are in favor of dialogue and an open discussion—but only if it proceeds from actual facts and needs, from verified and verifiable facts, and if its aim is to find solutions, and not to cause a scandal. Well, can the unprecedented anti-Czechoslovak campaign involving tendentiously processed scare-mongering data on the ecological problems and the environment of Bratislava be regarded as a responsible dialogue? We do not claim that it was directly commissioned, but by its tone the brochure Bratislava-Aloud became the "authentic" foundation and, one might say, served as the rough scheme, for a purposefully prepared campaign, the aim of which was not to solve existing problems but to destabilize, through the medium of ecology, the political situation, also in Czechoslovakia, exactly in line with the scenarios prepared by the Western anticommunist and antisocialist centers of ideological subversion. Is this claim exaggerated? Definitely not.

We remind those who might have forgotten that PRAVDA is the organ of the CPSL Central Committee. And we also remind them that we will not allow anyone to force a discussion upon us through the medium of Voice of America. Experiences have taught us, and persuade us daily, that Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, and other similar antisocialist centers of ideological subversion have never been, are not, and will not be concerned in the future with the positive solution of any problems with which we grapple. They have been, and are, concerned with only one thing: with destabilizing our socialist society at any price. In this purposeful move of imperialist propaganda, the "non-public" supplementary document "Bratislava-Aloud" serves as a link in the chain of a carefully prepared anti-Czechoslovak campaign, conducted against us within the framework of the so-called theory of the fateful eight [reference to the fact that most momentous events in modern Czechoslovak history occurred in years ending with the figure 8]. The "distribution" of Bratislava-Aloud confirms that some of its compilers could not have failed to realize these circumstances. It remains a fact that on 1 October 1987 the "internal" supplementary document "Bratislava-Aloud," printed in an edition of 1,000 copies in the "Sluzba" production cooperative, was personally taken over by Jan Budaj, one of the authors of the brochure and member of the editorial team. It is thus the task of the SZOPK primary organizations No 6 and No 13, which are the publishers of Bratislava-Aloud, to clarify who it was that so "promptly" and with such initiative informed the Voice of America correspondent much earlier than our agencies, and what his motives were.

Many circumstances indicate, in fact, that certain persons involved in the activity of SZOPK organizations in Bratislava maintain lively contacts with dissident circles, as well as with representatives of illegal church structures. It was one of our readers who drew the attention of the PRAVDA editorial office, as well as the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak SR and the SZOPK City Committee, to this fact. It has been confirmed that a major part in the authorship and editing of Bratislava-Aloud was played by a member of the SZOPK primary organization No 6 who in 1971 attempted to illegally cross the state border and who also by his subsequent activities demonstrated hostility toward our state and social system. In 1981, for example, together with the son of a Bratislava dissident, he misused a trip to the PPR to illegally smuggle antistate printed matter. In May 1985 he used an official trip to the FRG, which was mediated by a Czechoslovak emigre, to slander the social situation in the CSSR.

We stress, also here, that we see a clear dividing line between this person and that part of the membership base of the SZOPK primary organization No 6 that is engaged in committed work and we will by no means permit their work to be identified with the activity of this one person. However, we do believe that all members of this organization should know who it is that they have the "honor" to work with. At the same time they should know that on 1 February 1988, under the banner headline "A 'Nuclear State' Is Developing in the CSSR," the Austrian daily KURIER published an "exclusive" report, in which it stated: "This spring, the group 'Aloud' intends to publish a modified version of the impounded brochure—with reactions, experiences, and with information being set right." They will surely want to know why they were told of this intention only 3 days later, at the annual membership meeting.

It remains an unchangeable fact that by fragmenting environmental problems, by focusing them on a single

object (Bratislava, as if by chance), by accentuating only negative (often distorted and exaggerated) phenomena in the whole development, and by ignoring general, that is, related Europe-wide and, to a certain extent, also global phenomena, the possibility was created for "Bratislava-Aloud" to become a "document" for a concentrated, internationally coordinated slanderous campaign against the entire 40-year socialist development of Czechoslovakia.

The PRAVDA editorial office could not ignore all these facts and that is why it assumed, in the article "Nothing New Under the Sun...", a political stand on them, a stand adhering to party principles. It did so to make sure that our readers do not gain the erroneous impression that no one wants to discuss problems with representatives of the SZOPK, which is what gave rise to the "need" to involve Voice of America in the whole "discussion" process. Let us cite the following fact to illustrate our point. The brochure "Bratislava-Aloud" was sent to the CPSL Central Committee last October. An enclosed explanatory letter, signed by Engineer J. Flamik, chairman of the SZOPK primary organization No 13, and P. Kresanek, secretary of the SZOPK primary organization No 6, states that the material involved is not public. However, only 8 days after this letter was received, before it was even possible to prepare and hold mutually beneficial talks, Voice of America radio station stepped into the process. J. Huba, doctor of natural sciences and chairman of SZOPK primary organization No 6, surely knew very well himself that, even this time, the whole matter would meet with the effort to find a constructive solution, similarly as the problems listed in his 1 May 1986 letter to the CPSL Central Committee concerning the alleviation of the negative impact of human activity on the landscape of the Danube wetland forests. After all, on the basis of his letter, a consultative meeting of experts was convened at that time, on 22 May 1986, under the chairmanship of Comrade Hanus, first deputy premier of the Slovak SR. The meeting was attended by representatives of the investor and the designer of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of dams, representatives of the Bratislava City National Committee, as well as scientists from the Slovak Academy of Sciences led by Comrade Academician E. Mazur, who is simultaneously chairman of the SZOPK Central Committee. [passage omitted]

The reactions to the article "Nothing New Under the Sun..." quite often contain the remark that, if the aim of the author of the article was to refute specific facts, she should have listed at least some of them. [passage omitted]

Let us therefore stop to consider some facts. Let us start with the Slovnaft plant, which is the most frequent target of attack. The authors and compilers of the brochure "Bratislava-Aloud" not only ascribe all conceivable things to this petrochemistry combine, but, guided by the principle that the end justifies the means, they also impute to it things that are not true. No, we do not want to claim that, ecologically, Slovnaft is a harmless infant. In this branch, ecologically pure operations do not exist anywhere in the world. However, the threat to the environment must be minimized, in our country as well, and the Slovnaft people are quite successful in this area. Let us have a look at the "peculiar" description of the water economy in the combine.

The daily samples of treated water in December 1987 showed levels of insoluble substances—phenol, BSK5 [expansion unknown], and crude oil residues—that averaged less than one-half of the permitted limit. The strict protective norms were not exceeded in a single instance. [passage omitted] Substantial changes for the better in environment protection have also occurred as a result of a distinct reduction in emissions and of the enhanced protection of the underground water of the Zitny Island. Remarkable results in environmental protection have also been achieved in the Georgi Dimitrov Chemical Works and in the Matador plant. [passage omitted]

SZOPK primary organization No. 11 adopted a resolution on the "Bratislava-Aloud" brochure, which is full of verifiable data refuting the gloomy cloud of "facts" that was delivered to the Voice of America. This resolution was presented to the authors of "Bratislava-Aloud" on 15 November 1987, who, however, did not recognize the validity of the comments, which are based on official statistical data. Obviously, they did not suit them. [passage omitted]

The resolution of SZOPK primary organization No 11 notes, for example, that "Bratislava-Aloud" fails to consider basic demographic facts, among them even such a problem-generating factor as Bratislava's population growth rate, which is the highest in the CSSR (in 1985, it was 20.3 per 1,000 inhabitants, which was more than in Kosice, twice that in Banska Bystrica, three times that in Brno, six times that in Prague, and so forth). In this situation the authors of "Bratislava-Aloud" recommend that the problem of a lack of public facilities be solved by curtailing housing construction. Those waiting for an apartment, who are mostly young people, would be thankful for that...

Every serious attempt to comprehensively examine the city must also consider the economic aspect. "Bratislava-Aloud" lacks, for example, basic economic data on the city. The section entitled "Industry," for example, fails to note the fact that, in a cross-regional comparison, Bratislava has the highest labor productivity (Kcs448,044 per employee a year, which is 48 percent above the average for the Slovak SR, 59 percent above the average for the CSSR, and 68 percent more than in Prague).

From the viewpoint of assessing the standard of living, it would have also been interesting to list the following facts: Bratislava employees have the highest wages in the Slovak SR (Kcs3,074 per employee, compared with Kcs2,844 in the Slovak SR); the per capita retail trade

turnover in Bratislava is the highest in the CSSR (Kcs26,607 a year); and average savings in Bratislava total Kcs17,825 per capita, which is more than in any other region or district in the Slovak SR. [passage omitted]

In this way we could continue to enumerate the (positive) priorities of Bratislava, which—according to the membership meeting of SZOPK primary organization No. 11—should have been mentioned in the study "Bratislava-Aloud." The aforesaid meeting cited many facts exposing the tendentiousness of "Bratislava-Aloud" and noting that concentrating exclusively on negative aspects may rouse some readers, but that other readers will be left demoralized and depressed. It also drew attention to the fact that this will hardly contribute to unifying forces to remedy the situation in the city.

**Ecological Considerations Stop Hydroproject**
*AU011110 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech*
*31 Mar 88 p 2*

[CTK report: "Session of CSR Government"]

[Excerpts] Prague—At its session on Wednesday [30 March], the government of the Czech SR discussed the Czech National Council's draft law on changes in the organization and activity of ministries and other central agencies of the state administration of the Czech SR. [passage omitted]

In the presence of representatives of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the Czech National Council, and the [Central Bohemian] regional national committee, it [also] dealt with a report on the assessment of a proposal for the Krivoklat hydroproject in respect to the environment. After an extensive discussion, it came to the conclusion that the construction of the Krivoklat hydroproject would cause irreparable damage to our and the world's natural and cultural wealth, and that the Krivoklat area of biospheric conservation, incorporated in UNESCO's areas of conservation, would become seriously ecologically disturbed. Therefore, it recommended resolving the needs of the power engineering sector by building a hydroproject in a different area. [passage omitted]

**Kralupy Fire Was Arson, Arsonist 'Uncovered'**
*AU301349 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech*
*23 Mar 88 p 2*

[CTK report: "Perpetrator of Fire in the Kaucuk Plant Uncovered"]

[Text] Prague—As we reported, the warehouse for granulated polystyrene of the Kaucuk plant in Kralupy nad Vltavou burned down on 2 March, causing damage of some Kcs9 million.

A 22-year old perpetrator who deliberately set the fire was uncovered by agencies of the Main Administration of the National Security Corps for Prague and Central Bohemia on 21 March. Investigations of the motives and other circumstances of this grievous act continue.

**Jakes Congratulates Lenart on 65th Brithday**
*LD020902 Prague CTK in English*
*0805 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Prague April 2 (CTK)—Jozef Lenart, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front, chairman of the Slovak National Front, deputy and member of the Federal Assembly Presidium and deputy of the Slovak National Council, will celebrate his 65th birthday on April 3.

He became a member of the Communist Party in 1943, actively participated in the party's underground work and the Slovak national uprising during World War II.

In 1958, he became member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. In 1962, he was elected member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium, he was Czechsolovak premier and later secretary of the Czechsolovak Communist Party Central Committee. Since 1970, he has been first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party.

On the occasion of his 60th birthday, he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour and the Klement Gottwald Order of Building the Socialist Homeland.

Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes has sent a letter of congratulations to Jozef Lenart on the occasion of his 65th birthday in which he appreciated Jozef Lenart's contribution to the development of the socialist country and the strengthening of the unity of people, friendship and cooperation between the Czech and Slovak nations.

**Foreign Ministry's Rovensky on Central America**
*AU301603 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak*
*26 Mar 88 p 5*

[CTK report: "U.S. Policy of Pressure; Statement Made by the Press Representative of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Central America]

[Text] Prague—The Czechoslovak public observes with concern the serious exacerbation of the Central American situation caused by the strengthened U.S. military presence in the area. The United States has taken this step precisely at the time when the first signs of detente could be noticed there, and when realistic possibilities for a political settlement of the Central American crisis began to appear. This testifies to the fact that Washington has not given up its plans to overthrow the legitimate government of the Republic of Nicaragua. It continues

its efforts to foist its will on sovereign states and to pursue its policy of pressure and threats, Dusan Rovensky, press representative of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday [25 March].

With the broad support of the international public, it became possible in Esquipulas, Guatemala, to reach an agreement on a peaceful solution to the situation in the area; the successful process of its implementation could begin (as was affirmed at the recent meeting of the presidents of five central American countries in San Jose). Nicaragua's government has taken extremely significant steps to fulfill the commitments based on the agreement—and not merely steps to deepen internal democratization, but also steps to reduce military tension and to consolidate security and cooperation in the area.

One of the most significant steps the Nicaraguan Government took was to hold direct negotiations with representatives of the armed counter-revolution in the border town of Sapoa.

We feel high appreciation for the Nicaraguan Government's constructive approach to the successful fulfillment of the agreement of Esquipulas. We would welcome it if other countries in the area would also contribute to detente there.

Czechoslovakia has always consistently supported (and continues to to support) the peaceful and just solution of the Central American situation. It consistently condemns any and all external interference. It welcomes the UN Security Council decision (at Nicaragua's request) to dispatch an investigation commission to the border areas between Nicaragua and Honduras, the press representative of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed.

## CSSR Help in Building Soviet Tokamak Praised

*AU011831 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak*
*30 Mar 88 p 7*

[Report by V. Jancura, Bratislava PRAVDA permanent Moscow correspondent: "Word of Praise for Czechoslovak Participation in Thermonuclear Research; Tokamak T-15 in Final Stage"]

[Excerpts] The assembly of the last in the series of Soviet tokamaks is coming to an end. They are unique experimental installations that are to enable the industrial use of thermonuclear fusion in the future, and thus also to definitely solve mankind's energy problem.

Academician B. B. Kadontsev of the Moscow I. V. Kurchatov Nuclear Physics Institute informed us yesterday [29 March] that they intend to put the T-15 tokamak into operation as soon as in a few months. In contrast to foreign installations of this kind (TFTR in the United States, JET in Western Europe, and JT-60 in Japan), the T-15 has several advantages. As early as last year, the Kurchatov Institute tested a fundamentally new procedure for heating up plasma on the older T-10 tokamak and achieved a record temperature for electrons—100 million degrees.

Scientists assume that the T-15 will provide more complete information on high-temperature plasma physics, something they will make use of in designing the first experimental industrial reactor in which they would like to gradually achieve parameters sufficient to maintain a sustained thermonuclear reaction. [passage omitted]

B. B. Kadontsev also mentioned the cooperation of his institute with several Czechoslovak worksites. He stressed the substantial contribution made by the Electrophysical Research Center attached to the Slovak Academy of Sciences and the Bratislava Electrical Engineering Works to the construction of the most complex part of the T-15 tokamak—the superconductive magnetic winding which creates a toroid magnetic field, the first of its kind in the world for keeping plasma hot. [passage omitted]

## CSSR-U.S. Trade Consultations Held

*AU301427 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech*
*25 Mar 88 p 2*

CTK report: "CSSR-U.S. Trade Consultations"]

[Text] Prague—The fourth round of consultations conducted by the working group for facilitating mutual CSSR-U.S. trade was held on the premises of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade in Prague on 23-24 March. During these consultations the group assessed issues of developing mutual trade, and exchanged views on the improvement of mutual commercial and economic cooperation between the CSSR and the United States.

The Czechoslovak side placed the main emphasis on a normalization of commercial-political conditions and the renewal of the most favored nation clause in mutual trade.

### Warsaw Pact Appeal to NATO Viewed

*LD021024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0113 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Berlin, 2 Apr (ADN)—In the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to NATO and all CSCE participant states, a document is on hand which opens up real opportunities of making progress by means of joint efforts on the path toward disarmament, security, and cooperation in all spheres. This is written by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today in a commentary entitled "Our Appeal for Disarmament, Security, and Peace."

"Realistic, because what has already been achieved will be built upon. By this is meant the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of their intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. Realistic, because this historic step is based on the activities of many states, of the anti-war movements, and peaceloving forces on all continents. They all prove one thing: Nuclear disarmament and a world free of nuclear weapons and force are possible," the newspaper adds.

"It is now right to continue the process of disarmament, to safeguard and use what has been achieved. New agreements on the reduction of arms arsenals must be concluded. The member states of the Warsaw Pact do not stop with this call. They are submitting a specific program, a catalogue of priority tasks on the acquittal of which all countries should concentrate their efforts.

"How will NATO reply?", asks NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. "It would be good if those with responsibility, like us, assumed that the acquittal of these tasks means a contribution toward an improvement of the situation in Europe, toward a reduction of the danger of war, toward trust and multilateral cooperation. The NATO strategy of "Deterrence," the "Policy of Strength," and the threat of force are suitable neither for our times nor for the future; nor are the "Replacement" of that which is being done away with or a "Modernization" of nuclear weapons, which really means rearmament. The participant states of the Warsaw Pact will do everything within their powers, according to the conclusion of the appeal, for disarmament, security, and cooperation. In the West, and in the FRG in particular, this can be counted on: This is also the firm intention of the German Democratic Republic".

### 'Considerable Number' of Citizens Detained

*LD011622 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Bonn, 1 Apr (DPA)—The federal government has information indicating that in recent weeks a considerable number of GDR citizens have been detained, some in connection with their application to emigrate. This was revealed by deputy government spokesman Norbert Schaefer in response to an inquiry. The government is following the developments with great concern.

### GDR Denies Report

*LD021128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1104 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Berlin, 2 Apr 88 (ADN)—The report put out by the PASSAUER NEUE PRESSE newspaper and DPA on 1 April about the alleged arrests of 500 GDR citizens is a fabrication. This and other false information can only be given by people who are deliberately trying to poison the atmosphere of relations between the GDR and FRG.

## GDR-CSSR Joint Economic Commission Meets

### Talks Held

*LD302026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 30 Mar 88*

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar (ADN)—The deputy heads of government and chairman of the State Planning Commissions of the GDR and the CSSR, Gerhard Schuerer and Svatopluk Potac, discussed the expansion of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in Berlin on Wednesday. The CSSR politician is in Berlin for a meeting of the Joint Economic Commission of the GDR and CSSR.

In the view of the interlocutors, extensive intensification is of particular significance as the main path for the development of performance and effectiveness in both national economies. It is a matter of deepening specialization and cooperation in research, development, and production in the branches of the national economies which are the main supports of the highest level of science and technology.

There was an extensive exchange of opinion on basic questions of the development of trade and on improvements in tourism on both sides.

Both sides supported the extension of direct relations between combines, production enterprises, and research establishments in the GDR and the CSSR.

### Further Report

*LD302046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 30 Mar 88*

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar (ADN)—The chairmen of both sides of the GDR-CSSR Joint Economic Commission, Horst Soelle and Svatopluk Potac, had discussions in Berlin on Tuesday and Wednesday. They agreed on measures to guarantee a rapid and productive implementation of the agreements concluded by Erich Honecker and Milos Jakes on the further deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

These measures deal above all with microelectronics, flexible solutions to automation, and increased efficiency of machine-tool and textile machinery manufacture. Measures were also [passage indistinct]

The extension of specialization and cooperation in research and production in key technologies was given special importance. It was stressed that a stronger concentration of cooperation in the pacemaking branches of production has been achieved with the conclusion of 11 governmental and ministry agreements, including in microelectronics, robotics, the production of television picture tubes, machine-tool manufacture, and biotechnology. The productive results of the development and application of microelectronic components and switching circuits, flexible manufacturing systems in machine-tool manufacture, textile machinery, computer-assisted solutions in the textile and leather industries, and laser technology for the wood and furniture industries are producing advantageous results for both sides.

The positive development of cooperation is also seen in the fact that trade between the two countries continues to increase in a stable and continuous way. The 6-percent increase in trade volume in 1987 as against 1986 was above all through the growth of mutual supplies of modern products from microelectronics, machine-tool manufacture, and the consumer goods industry.

### Talks End 30 Mar

*LD302028 Prague CTK in English 1614 GMT 30 Mar 88*

[Text] Berlin, March 30 (CTK Correspondent)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac ended his two-day working visit to the German Democratic Republic today.

Svatopluk Potac and GDR Deputy Premier and Chairman of the GDR section in the joint Czechoslovak-GDR Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Horst Soelle discussed measures due to be adopted by the commitee to implement the conclusions agreed at the meeting of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes and Socialist Unity Party of Germany General Secretary Erich Honecker in Berlin on March 10. These measures will concern the key branches, mainly chemistry, microelectronics, biotechnologies and engineering.

As regards the fulfilment of decisive tasks of the program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic up to the year 2000, the two representatives stated that the program meets the needs of all-round intensification of the two countries' economies based on more effective use of their scientific-technological potential.

A total of 88 agreements on specialization and cooperation between the two countries and 35 agreements on their scientific-technological cooperation have been signed for the years 1986-1990. Goods produced under these agreements will account for 43 percent of mutual trade this year.

Svatopluk Potac today left for home.

### GDR-CSSR Economic Committee Meets

*AU011417 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 88 p 6*

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The measures which were coordinated in the deliberations of the GDR-CSSR Economic Committee on Tuesday and Wednesday [29-30 March] concern above all the tasks in microelectronics with regard to specific products, flexible automation solutions, the performance increase in machine tool and textile machine construction, especially control engineering and cutting tools, the cooperation in agricultural machine construction and in the automobile industry, as well as in the sector of highly polymeric materials, specialization in chemical fiber production, and the continuation of olefin cooperation. In this context they agreed on the fact that the agreements and proposals are leading to a further activation of economic and scientific-technological cooperation in all fields and the cooperation in the sectors of high technology becomes considerably more effective.

As a result of a further control of the implementation of tasks of the program for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR up to the year 2000, it was concurrently stressed that the requirements of the comprehensive intensification of the national economies are met.

Special importance was attached to the level and the development of specialization and cooperation in research and production in the introduction of key technologies. It was underlined that a stronger concentration of cooperation on pace-setting production sectors has been achieved with the conclusion of 11 government and ministerial agreements, among others, in the fields of microelectronics, robot technology, television tube production, machine tool construction and biotechnologies. The production-effective results in the sectors of the development and application of microelectronic component parts and circuits, flexible manufacturing systems in machine tool construction, in textile machines, of CAD/CAM solutions in the textile and leather industries, as well as of laser technology for the wood and furniture industries, have advantageous effects for both sides.

The positive development of cooperation is also shown by the fact that the exchange of goods between the two countries has been further increased in a stable and continuous way. The increase of the 1987 trade volume by 6 percent, compared to 1986, was above all achieved by higher mutual deliveries of modern products of microelectronics, machine tool construction, and the consumer goods industry.

With the results obtained at the Leipzig Spring Fair during the conclusion of contracts on mutual goods supplies in 1988 the prerequisites exist to surpass the annual protocol on the exchange of goods.

## Further on Sindermann's Visit to India

### Meets Governor

*LD011725 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Bombay, 1 Apr (ADN)—The People's Chamber delegation headed by Horst Sindermann, met in Bombay Friday with Brahmanada K. Reddy, the governor of the Indian union state of Maharashtra, for a friendly talk. Close relations between the GDR and the world trading center of Bombay had existed for decades, the People's Chamber president emphasized. Thus, a mutually beneficial contribution to cooperation was being made. This corresponded to the objectives of GDR foreign policy, which was directed at peace and flourishing cooperation.

Bahmananda K. Reddy spoke about the economic and social development of the union state, which provides one-fourth of the Indian industrial production. He considered the visit by the People's Chamber delegation as an expression of the good relations between India and the GDR.

On the same day, the deputation met leading representatives of the Bombay section of the India-GDR Friendship Society. The hosts discussed their activities to provide information about the peaceful foreign policy of the GDR and its successful economic and social policy.

### Meets Minister

*LD021521 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1349 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Bombay 2 Apr (ADN)—The GDR People's Chamber delegation, led by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, had a discussion in Bombay today with S.B. Chavan, chief minister of the Indian Union State of Maharashtra. Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the impressive efforts which India, in particular the state of Maharashtra, is making to fulfill important economic, scientific, and social tasks.

The two politicians agreed that it is only possible to achieve ambitious national development goals under conditions of peace and international security. The movement of nonaligned states is of great importance in this respect too. Chief Minister S.B. Chavan stressed the need for the colonial legacy to be overcome and neocolonial dependency to be restricted, above all by dint of India's own efforts.

**New Youth Organization Created in Budapest**
*AU021527 Paris AFP in English*
*1509 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Vienna, April 2 (AFP)—A group of young Hungarians this week launched an alternative to the official Communist Youth organization, one of its members told AFP by telephone from Budapest on Saturday.

Lorand Szajko said the Democratic Independent Youth Organization (FIDESZ) began its life with 38 members, mostly students.

He asserted the official youth organization "does not adequately represent young Hungarians."

FIDESZ was created with a four-point declaration that:

— called for a Hungary where different interests can freely express themselves and be politically respresented;

— proposed a system in which private, state and cooperative enterprises can live side by side;

— endorsed the demilitarization of central Europe;

— urged the government to take more responsibility for ethnic Hungarians living in other East-bloc countries. These include Romania, with 2 million, Czechoslovakia with 600,000, Yugoslavia with 400,000 and the Soviet Union with 150,000.

**Management of State Farms Evaluated**
*AU011444 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG*
*in Hungarian 30 Mar 88 p 1*

[Report by Imre Dogei: "State Farms Concluded a Good Year—Financial Difficulties Remain Acute—Speech by Jeno Vancsa, Minister of Agriculture and Food, at the General Meeting of the National Association of State Farms"]

[Text] On 29 March, the National Association of State Farms, which comprises 127 large-scale domestic agricultural state enterprises, held a general meeting to evaluate the farms' economic management in 1987 and review their 1988 tasks. Robert Burgert, chairman of the management council, welcomed the participants; then General Manager Andras Klenczner gave a report on the work done by the state farms. This sector, which supplies one fifth of the agricultural production, concluded a good year in 1987: Production increased by 7 percent to 92 billion forints. Profits increased by 11 percent and exceeded 7 billion forints. Two thirds of the enterprises increased their results considerably. Only four enterprises accumulated losses in 1987, but several farms are operating at low efficiency.

State farms continue to be based on grain and meat production, but the foodstuffs industry and trade are also going to play an increasingly important role. Out of their 2 million slaughter pigs, for example, 1.2 million are processed at their own enterprise slaughterhouses. On the average, profits thus amount to 800 forints per pig; whereas if live pigs were sold to the meat industry, this profit would amount to only 400 forints per pig. Direct exporting of as many good quality processed products with a brand name as possible would be advantageous; but many obstacles still hinder individual foreign trade.

In 1988, the farms are planning on a development that will continue to remain dynamic; however, the new regulators—with the system of prices and taxes among them—are at the start already providing conditions which are worse than those that were initially promised. The producer prices of the materials and means necessary for production have, instead of the expected small decrease, increased by 3-4 percent. Taking into account also the extra expenditures resulting from grossing wages, the member enterprises of the National Association of State Farms would need to make 2 billion forints more.

Several participants in the debate said that difficulties caused by the financial policy which curbs granting credits have not at all been eliminated in agriculture. Financial sources have only been established to finance the most essential spring expenditures, but further tensions can be expected from April on. Istvan Moldvay, director of the Nyirlugasi State Farm, said that commercial banks do not treat the enterprises as business partners, and the only change in the world of banking that they perceive is a change of terms and not of substance. Operational credit is already bearing interest of 15-21 percent and this considerably increases the production costs.

Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, also took the floor at this event. He said that the 1.4 million people who are employed in agriculture produce 20 percent of the national income, and that the branch turned in a profit of $670 million, in addition to supplying domestic demand at a good level. The farms' contributions to the budget in 1987 also exceeded the subsidies allocated to support agricultural production. The minister also spoke about the reasons for the limiting of credits. In 1987, the Hungarian enterprises and cooperatives accomplished 40 billion forints more income than expected. There was no cover for this in production or goods; the withdrawal of money that has been required to offset inflation, however, was not preceded by adequate caution, and therefore, curbing credits disturbed the economy. The government has drawn the conclusions and is at present engaged in finding ways to withdraw money in a manner and at a speed that will ensure the ability of the economy to function in the meantime.

Responding to an opinion expressed at the meeting, the minister said that reorganizing the production structure in agriculture cannot be done in bursts; because of the specific features of this branch this must be done more

slowly than in the other branches of the people's economy. We can delay no longer in the wine and grape-producing branches because the unlimited marketing opportunities of previous years—mostly on the Soviet market—will not recur. This is the reason why the situation of the grape and wine economies will be intensively analyzed and their main tasks will be laid down in the near future. The minister also reported that primarily the fodder producing and marketing enterprises had started coordinating positions in order to prevent unjustified price increases.

Vancsa also mentioned a recent meeting held by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar with leaders of the agricultural enterprises. The participants in this exchange of views also confirmed that the value of agricultural production in Hungary had not decreased. The substantial features of agricultural policy are valid, but one of the important tasks of the council on agricultural policy to be established soon will be to work out the proposal on the further development of agricultural policy theses.

## Further on Official Visit of GDR's Stoph

### Stoph Dinner Toast

*AU311246 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Mar 88 p 3*

[Toast by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers: "Relations Qualitatively Extended and Deepened" at a dinner hosted by Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, in Budapest on 29 March]

[Text] Dear Comrade Karoly Grosz, dear Hungarian comrades and friends:

It fills me with great pleasure to again be in the Hungarian People's Republic. I gladly accepted your invitation to visit your hospitable country. Permit me to sincerely thank you—also on behalf of my wife and all comrades accompanying me—for the very cordial reception. Already the first hours of our stay here in Budapest have been determined by that friendly, trustful atmosphere which is characteristic of the relations between our parties, states, and peoples.

Historic Step Toward a World Without Nuclear Weapons [subhead]

Our meeting falls at a time in which, after years of increasing confrontation and growing tensions, a change for the better is beginning to emerge. The Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Nuclear Missiles, which has been achieved thanks to the imaginative, constructive approach of the Soviet Union to the solution of questions facing mankind, has made possible the first and therefore historic step toward the creation of a nuclear weapon-free world. It demonstrates once again that only political dialogue offers the chance of permanently moving away from the arms race and toward trust, detente, and disarmament, and toward improving the international situation.

However, we must never fail to realize that progress according to reason and realism will continue to be reached only by persistent efforts against the resistance of those who are still dreaming of military superiority and who are trying to compensate for the achieved disarmament by new rearmament.

Based on the joint peace program of the Warsaw Pact states, the GDR, shoulder to shoulder with its allies, has made its contribution to the creation of the double-zero solution.

No Pause Must Be Allowed in the Disarmament Process [subhead]

The premature withdrawal of Soviet shorter-range missiles from the territory of the GDR, which began at the end of February, is an expression of this joint constructive peace policy. It is now imperative not to allow any pause in the disarmament process.

Therefore, I would also like to recall the ideas submitted in Comrade Erich Honecker's letter to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl as to how the two German states could work for further progress in the disarmament process.

What is needed—according to the decisions made by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states here in Budapest in 1986 and in Berlin in 1987—is real progress in reducing conventional armed forces and arms and the elimination of chemical weapons.

In this connection such activities as the joint proposals of the GDR and the CSSR to create a nuclear-weapon-free corridor and a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe, or the initiative aimed at cooperation by countries not in possession of nuclear weapons in the interest of European disarmament, recently submitted for public discussion by the MSZMP together with the Italian Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Party of Finland and supported by the GDR, gain further in topicality.

The rapid implementation of such proposals would have a favorable influence on the positive trends in international relations and stimulate the conclusion of global agreements. The meeting of political representatives from all continents who support the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zone zones which was planned by the GDR for this June, is also intended to serve this concern.

The initiatives of the states of the socialist community are aimed at laying additional bricks in a joint European house which make this house more solid, cosier, and safer for the peoples of Europe.

The house rules should be based on the realities which resulted from World War II and the post-war development, as they are laid down in the Helsinki Final Act.

The GDR Continues its Course of the Unity of Economic and Social Policy [subhead]

Dear Hungarian comrades and friends, the GDR working people are successfully implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress to further shape the developed socialist society. This is linked with the experience that the construction of socialism is a continuous process of creatively searching in each case for the best ways of solving new tasks and problems for the well-being of our people.

On the basis of a continuous economic growth, the GDR consistently continues its course of the unity of economic and social policy. We concentrate on the mastering of the key technologies as a decisive prerequisite for the necessary intensification of the national economy.

A fundamental element in our social strategy is the unfolding and improvement of socialist democracy at all levels of social life. Especially in the present stage of the scientific-technological revolution, socialism, which focuses on man with all his work, his abilities, and needs, requires an always more comprehensive participation of the working people in the discussion and solution of all tasks, as well as the inspiring leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party that is closely linked to the masses.

Dear Comrade Grosz, the citizens of the GDR are pleased and satisfied in view of the achievements of the workers, cooperative peasants, and the intelligentsia of the friendly Hungarian People's Republic in the more than 4 decades of the existence of socialist Hungary.

They follow with great attention and interest the efforts of the Hungarian fraternal people in socialist construction to fulfill the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress and the program of socioeconomic development.

In this context I want to wish you, dear Hungarian comrades and friends, as well as all Hungarian working people, further successes in the struggle to intensify the national economy and to strengthen its material-technological basis.

The relations between our parties, states, and peoples are based on rich traditions. As a result of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic that was signed in 1977, we have jointly been able to qualitatively extend and deepen our relations in the past years.

Decisive impulses have emanated and are still emanating from the regular meetings between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Janos Kadar.

Cooperation is an Unrenouncable Component of Our National Economies [subhead]

The various relations between the districts, enterprises, scientific and artistic institutions, and the numerous contacts between our countries' citizens also reflect the close friendly ties between our peoples. Undoubtedly, the Days of Hungarian Culture in the GDR that will take place in April and the Days of GDR Culture in your country next year will again offer the opportunity to form an even closer friendship.

The exchange of experiences and opinions on specific questions relating to socialist construction is very lively at all levels. Notable results have been achieved in scientific and technological cooperation, in specialization and cooperation, and in foreign trade. Forty years of successful economic cooperation have become for both states an unrenouncable component of our national economies and have led to important results.

We should continue to advance in the future along this path and further deepen our cooperation to the benefit of our peoples and the socialist community.

Dear comrades and friends,

I am sure that our states and peoples under the leadership of the SED and the MSZMP will contribute to strengthening socialism and preserving peace in the future.

I ask you, dear Comrades, to raise your glasses with me

—to the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance between the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR;

—to the health of our parties' general secretaries, the Comrades Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker;

—to your health, dear Comrade Karoly Grosz;

—to the health of all comrades and friends present.

## Comparison of Communique on Visit

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 31 March on page 4 carries the 900-word MTI-attributed "Communique on the Visit of the Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers." The NEPSZABADSAG report has been compared with the Budapest MTI in English report published in the 31 March DAILY REPORT on page 22, revealing the following variations:

Page 23, column one, paragraph four, sentence two reads in NEPSZABADSAG: The close cooperation between the MSZMP and the SED and the regular meetings of the highest party and state leaders are outstandingly important. (rewording)

Same page, same column, paragraph five, last sentence reads in NEPSZABADSAG: ...of high technology. They consider it necessary for cooperation in those branches contributing to reorganizing the economic structure—microelectronics, computer technology, robotics, biotechnology, and energy and material management—to be developed before any other branch. (supplying additional passage, rewording)

Same page, same column, paragraph six, first and second sentences read in NEPSZABADSAG: ...between the companies. The two heads of government favorably appreciated the development in the turnover of goods and noted the importance of increasing this turnover in a balanced and dynamic manner. [new paragraph]

It was emphasized...(supplying additional passage, reparagraphing)

## Stoph Discusses Relations

*LD032055 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; in Budapest, date not given; Stoph speaks in German with superimposed Hungarian translation; from the "Week" program; no video available—recorded]

[Text] GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph has held negotiations about the development of bilateral relations and international questions with Karoly Grosz in Hungary. Willi Stoph was also received by Party General Secretary Janos Kadar. The GDR prime minister replied to questions put by the "Week" program.

[Question] In my view, every socialist country faces the task of making its economic and political system more effective and more suitable to the requirements of socialist development. To what extent does it apply to the GDR, and what are the central issues of this transformation process?

[Stoph] First of all, I would like to thank Hungarian TV for the opportunity to complement with a few personal observations the official communiques about my friendly working visit which was short in duration but rich in content. Let me give you a rather theoretical reply to your question.

Thanks to their own creative labor achievment, to which incentive is provided by the SED, the workers of the GDR are able to show significant successes in respect to the shaping of our advanced socialist society. This fills all of us with pride but not self-satisfaction. After all, nothing can be so good that it cannot be improved further. We know that due to the rapid development of the forces of production and the growing social necessities we are faced with newer and newer challenges. It is this to which our strategic concepts, whose foundations we laid down in 1971 in the resolutions of the Eighth SED Congress and in the resolutions of the Ninth Congress in 1976, provide the answers. However, we have never considered this program as completed, for stemming from our Marxist-Leninist outlook on the world, we can understand social development—and thus socialist development too—only if we study it not in a static way but in its transformations. In the subsequent party congress resolutions—most recently in the course of the 11th party congress in 1986—we have always searched for better and newer routes for the solution of the growing tasks of an advanced social society, and we are successful on this path.

The continous implementation of the program of the building of socialism is at the centre in the GDR. This is based on the unity of economy and social policy.

[Question] As is known, every socialist country has the right to suit its development to the characteristics of the country. Every party is responsible first of all to its own people for its actions. Even taking this into account, however, it is impossible, and has been impossible to ignore the experiences of the Soviet Union in the building and perfection of socialism. From this viewpoint, what consequences may be drawn for the GDR in respect of restructuring?

[Stoph] On the basis of my experiences, I can tell you that for the GDR the detailed study of the development of the first socialist country of the world has been greatly beneficial, and we have creatively applied in the GDR the experiences gained in a way which suits our conditions and relations. The building of socialism in the fraternal countries, the permanent process of the exchange of experiences—we have no reason whatsoever to deviate from this well-proven cooperation of mutual trust. The GDR has always acted according to this fundamental principle, and it also will do so consistently in the future. The people of the GDR are watching with great interest and sympathy the significant changes taking place in the Soviet Union. It is our deep conviction that the CPSU and the Soviet people will succeed—in accordance with the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress—in perfecting the socialist social system in the Soviet Union and will make the benefits and motivating power which lie in socialism prevail more and more. We wish them many future successes in this endeavor.

[Question] Among other things, Hungary and the GDR are linked by the common wish to build socialism. Naturally, it does not rule out that the two countries, in certain practical issues, choose different ways. In the new circumstances, how do you assess Hungarian-GDR relations? In which areas do you find cooperation satisfactory, and where do you think there is room for improvement?

[Stoph] The common will to strengthen socialism in both countries is of fundamental significance. As for the concrete steps which the particular countries take regarding different practical issues, that is the particular

country's own business. On the basis of the position and further development of our bilateral relations, it was with joy that we have been able to note with my negotiating partner that these are of a high standard. This is true of all areas. On the basis of this, there is close contact full of trust between our fraternal parties. We are able to say quite justly that there is complete agreement between the GDR and Hungary regarding the fundamental issues of building socialism.

Naturally, our talks centered on economic relations. These are of key importance in the strengthening of socialism. We agreed with Comrade Karoly Grosz that the effectiveness of these relations—particularly in technical-scientific cooperation, in the development of specialisation and cooperation—must be increased.

We are looking forward in the GDR with great expectations and joy to the Hungarian cultural days which are to begin in the GDR soon. Our side does everything to make the GDR Cultural Days held in Hungary the highlight of our relations. The GDR is convinced that the cultural relations will rise to an even higher level.

As I already mentioned we are linked by the joint struggle of the Warsaw Pact for the achievement of a comprehensive peace program; to step into the next millenium without nuclear weapons. The materialization of the disarmament program initiated by the Soviet Union is in the center of our joint foreign policy efforts. An important theme of my visit here has been to make this cooperation even more effective. At the end of my visit, let me say that I am exceedingly satisfied with it. The talks have been fruitful. We have negotiated in an open, traditionally trusting, and constructive manner. I am looking forward with joy to the further exchange of views and experiences with Comrade Karoly Grosz in Berlin.

### Comparison of Warsaw Pact 'Appeal'

AU011142 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 31 March carries on pages 3 and 4 the 1,300-word text of the "Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee Appeal to the NATO Member States and to All Countries Participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe." The NEPSZABADSAG report has been compared to the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian version published in the 1 April 1988 East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages 3-5, revealing the following variation:

Page 4, last paragraph of column one continued on column two, middle of second sentence, reads in NEPSZABADSAG: ...of data on troops at the border area and conventional arms... (changing "on the armed forces" to "on troops at the border area")

### Marothy Returns From Official Visit to USSR

*LD011913 Budapest MTI in English*
*1824 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI)—On Friday the Hungarian delegation, headed by Laszlo Marothy, minister of environmental protection and water management, which participated in Moscow at the founding session of the permanent environmental cooperation commission of the CMEA. [sentence as received]

During his stay in Moscow Laszlo Marothy had discussions with Fiodor Morgun, chairman of the State Environmental Protection Commission, Yuriy Izrael, chairman of the Hydrometeorological and Natural Environment Control State commission and Nikolay Vasilyev, minister of water management and soil amelioration on contemporary issues of bilateral relations.

### Telegrams Exchanged With USSR on Anniversary

*LD011826 Budapest MTI in English*
*1726 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI)—On the occasion of the 4th of April, the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of the country, the Hungarian and Soviet leaders sent greetings.

The telegram which was sent by the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Karoly Grosz, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic emphasizes among others:

"During the past decades fraternal Hungary achieved important successes in the construction of the socialism. The Soviet people show a sincere understanding for the efforts of the Hungarian communists and workers serving implementation of the social-economic stabilization program and the rise of their homeland, it is highly appreciated that Hungarian public opinion supports the guideline of revolutionary transformation and renewal realized in the Soviet Union.

"The equal and internationalist relations between our parties and countries fully meet the interests of the Soviet and Hungarian people. The multifold Soviet-Hungarian cooperation enriched with new forms could more efficiently and reliably support the solution of questions which emerge at the present turn of development.

"We observe with content the identity of our aims and approaches, the common determination to strengthen our friendship, the mutual understanding, and the joint contribution to make the international situation saner, and create the nuclear arms and violence free world."

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Karoly Grosz, president of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic sent a reply telegram to Michail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers which, among other things, emphasizes:

"On the anniversary of the liberation of Hungary we greet the Soviet people with a feeling of respect and friendship. We recall with reverence those Soviet heroes who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the Hungarian people.

"Since our liberation our homeland has achieved important successes in the construction of the new society. In the solution of our more complex tasks of today, in the implementation of our social-economic stabilization and advancement programme, we have been able to rely on the socialist achievements of the past four decades. For our work favourable conditions are created by the accord of our reform programme and the Soviet transformation policy.

"The relations of the HSWP and the CPSU, and the Hungarian and Soviet people are characterized by close friendship, internationalism, and cooperation which developed in a many-sided way serving the interest of our people. The balanced and mutually advantageous development of our relations, and the improvement in efficiency is a basic factor of our progress and advancement.

"Our party and the Hungarian public follows with great sympathy the transformation process underway in the Soviet Union, the measures taken in the interest of the strengthening of democracy and social openness, which by consistent implementation provide favourable conditions for the renewal of a socialist society and promotes the rise in the international respect of the socialism. We support the new constructive initiatives of the Soviet foreign policy and take an active part in the strengthening of peace and international cooperation."

## Nemeth, Szuros Meet Irish Parliamentarians

*LD011330 Budapest MTI in English*
*1222 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI)—Friday in parliament, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, met the Irish parliamentary delegation, led by Chairman Sean Treacy, which is currently on an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. Also present at the cordial meeting was Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly.

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, also met the Irish Delegation Friday in parliament.

At talks the sides reviewed the state of cooperation between the two countries, particularly of the legislative bodies, and opportunities to further develop these relations. They exchanged views on timely international issues.

## Angolan Delegation Visits 23 Mar-1 Apr

*LD011714 Budapest MTI in English*
*1600 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI)—At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party the MPLA-Work Party delegation headed by Jacinto Venancio Chipopa, CC secretary in charge of party economy and financial affairs visited Hungary on March 23-April 1.

The Angolan delegation met Janos Lukacs, HSWP CC secretary, Bela Kovacs, CC head of party economy and business administration, Laszlo Domokos, CC deputy head of party and mass organizations. The Angolan guest studied the Hungarian experience of preparing and effecting the revision of membership cards.

Jacinto Venancio Chipopa met Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation visited County Heves, where local level party tasks were studied. The guests met Alajos Marta, first secretary of the county party committee.

The delegation left Budapest on Friday.

## Leaders' Public Appearances 25-30 Mar

AU011413 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP on 29 March and NEPSZABADSAG from 28 to 31 March report on the public appearances of the following leaders between 25 and 30 March (sourceline given in parentheses):

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, met with Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the British Eastern Europe Trade Council, on 27 March (NEPSZABADSAG, 28 Mar, p 5); with Dr Otto-Carl Finsterwalder, member of the board of directors of the Austrian Creditanstalt Bank on 29 March (NEPSZABADSAG, 30 Mar, p 4); and with Edmund B. Fitzgerald, president of the Canadian Northern Telecom Enterprise on 29 March. (NEPSZABADSAG, 30 Mar, p 8)

Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to Austria on 25 and 26 March and held talks with Vice Chancellor Alois Mock, Minister for Economic Affairs Robert Graf, and with Minister for Finance Ferdinand Lacina. (NEPSZABADSAG, 28 Mar, p 5)

Judit Csehak, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of social affairs and health, participated in a joint session of the ministry and the Budapest City Council held at the Budapest City Hall on 28 March. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 29 Mar, p 6) She also participated in a session of the Federation of the Hungarian Medical Societies and Associations held at the Duna Intercontinental Hotel in Budapest on 27 March. (NEPSZABADSAG, 28 March, p 5)

Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of KISZ, awarded a banner to the Young Communists of the Paper Industry Enterprise at Csepel on 30 March. (NEPSZABADSAG, 31 Mar, p 9)

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Gyor-Sopron County and met with local party and county officials and visited a local enterprise on 30 March. (NEPSZABADSAG, 31 March, p 9)

## Transcript of Urban's 29 Mar News Conference

*AU010601 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Mar 88 pp 1, 7*

[Transcript of press conference given to Polish and foreign correspondents by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the Interpress Center in Warsaw on 30 March]

[Text] Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban met with Polish and foreign press journalists on 30 March for his weekly press conference. We present the transcript from this conference.

[Urban] I tried not to be late, but did not quite succeed. Nevertheless I did hurry to get here, since following last week's conference some Western correspondents wrote that I was deliberately late by 30 minutes because some ladies from Wroclaw were distributing leaflets near this building. I always thought that I was late so often that this could not possibly have any serious consequences. And yet last time, my being late caused speculation that I was afraid of some women who were distributing handouts on the subject of Frydrych. A REUTER article by Mrs Czekierska has greatly exaggerated Wojciech Jaruzelski's ZSL Congress speech addressing the eventual need to introduce to the Sejm a motion to appoint an extraordinary government plenipotentiary for the implementation of the economic reform. Mrs Czekierska claims that this constitutes admission that the reform has failed, and quotes an anonymous diplomat as saying that "the reform started with the liberation of initiative and ends with the strengthening of the central administration." However, the 25 March issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES writes about a planned purge in the Polish economy. I think it necessary to supply some additional explanations about Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech.

If some enterprise manager in the West turns out to be conservative and does not exploit the possibilities attached to his position, in other words fails to achieve good results, he is quite simply dismissed and that is that. Here in Poland it is not so easy. Competing industrial branch interests or parochial interests make such decisions difficult. They are also difficult in the legal sense, because they necessitate a complicated legal procedure. They call for the application of extraordinary measures to enforce adherence to the economic reform and an acceleration of it, one way of achieving which is suitable cadre decisions. For one cannot wait until the reform mechanism itself eliminates anti-reformists from the economy. In order for this mechanism to work, the obstacles impeding its access to enterprises have to be removed, and some of these obstacles are cadres. For example, one cannot wait until the reform mechanism enforces pro-reform attitudes because in our situation, in which the market is dominated by producers, it is not easy for a factory to introduce a rational wage policy through fear that it may lose in the competition with other factories. Such situations are still rare, they are not the rule.

Therefore, the point is to equip Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski, as the man in charge of the reform, with suitable executive powers and make present policy actually encourage the implementation of the reform. That this is possible is illustrated by the work of all those enterprise managers who are making full use of the mechanisms of the reform and displaying economic independence, without demanding any tax concessions, preferential supplies, and other privileges. I consider it hypocritical that first of all Western journalists, and Polish journalists as well, insist on reform in Poland and demand that we implement it, and then proceed to sow distrust in this very reform when we try to make it more radical. In effect, this constitutes support for that part of the economic administration that pays lip service to the reform but makes practical access to it difficult.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: But the problem is that when one reads Premier Messner's speech at the ZSL congress, one receives the impression that these special powers are meant to put a tighter rein on wages and prices and will not exceed this narrow sphere.

Urban: At the present stage, such a tighter rein is very important for the success of the reform. For if there is an economically unjustified escalation of wages and hence of prices to provide the funds for these wages, and if as a result inflation rises above the planned level, then the implementation of the reform mechanisms will be very difficult. Although the reform itself does not boil down to mere prices and wages, right now it is prices and wages that are the greatest danger to the reform.

John Daniszewski, AP: I have read the report on the Council of Ministers meeting discussing the disturbing trends in wage demands. Can you tell us more or less how many plants are affected and how many have succumbed to pressure and increased wages?

Urban: We do not have exact data. All this is still happening. Only after a certain amount of time will we be able to sum up the situation. But one cannot do so by just stating the number of factories in which excessive wage increases have occurred. That would mean nothing. Instead, one has to calculate the amount of zlotys involved. Some factories have several thousand employees, and others several employees. The information you ask for would be quite simply meaningless.

Jerzy Gonczarski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: Do you think the freeze on contract prices of food and on capital spending conforms to the spirit of the second stage of the reform and the plan to rid the economy of its artificial restraints?

Urban: It does conform to the requirements of the second stage of the reform. Without a restraint on wholesale price increases, there would be hyperinflation. Right now it is essential to impose some kind of control over these processes; in any case, that is what society wishes. If we did otherwise, the reform would not gain the social approval it needs.

Let me add that there is a certain amount of misunderstanding surrounding wholesale prices. Some journalists think that the increased prices of electricity, coal, and fuels will make the prices of everything else go up. That is not true, because the prices of electricity, coal, and energy increased on 1 January, and the latest increases in wholesale prices are partly the result of this. So basically, what was meant to happen has already happened.

Gemma Aizpitare, AFP Spanish agency [as published]: In your radio interview, you lamented over the lack of conformity between current economic policy and the concept of the reform. What is the source of this lack of conformity?

Urban: There are various sources, some of which I discussed. I said how various persons occupying important positions in enterprises and in the economic administration work according to their custom, not according to the principles of the reform. However, other sources are more objective. For example, the need to provide the market with essential commodities prohibits waiting until the reform mechanisms create a good market. Instead, it forces various economic bodies to undertake various kinds of intervention. We are trying to make this intervention conform to the principles of the reform.

Yuriy Skvortsov, TRUD: There has been a meeting of the intergovernmental commission headed by Deputy Premiers Szalajda and Antonov. What do you think of this meeting, and has it contributed anything new to Polish-Soviet economic cooperation?

Urban: The meeting discussed many matters pertaining to our mutual economic relations. The press has already reported on the subject matter. I can say that a great deal of attention was devoted to modern economic links, for example direct cooperation between production plants and scientific institutions, joint enterprises and ventures. A joint Polish-Soviet enterprise is becoming operative—still only one, unfortunately. In order to make these new forms of cooperation effective and attractive to both sides, it is essential to improve economic mechanisms, for example the joint settlement of accounts. And this work is still ahead of us. The protocol that was signed contains a series of tasks that still require practical implementation.

Andrew Tarnowski, REUTER: Last month, it was said that in connection with the 45th anniversary of the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto, the service station on Stawki Street, on the so-called Umschlagplatz [German name given; the assembly point from which people were sent to the concentration camps] was going to be demolished to make room for a new memorial commemorating this tragedy. Now it transpires that the station is only going to be demolished temporarily or partly, and that the memorial itself will not be situated on the conspicuous site of the service station, but at a less conspicuous spot on the side of the street. Is this really true?

Urban: I know that a memorial is being built, an entire composition commemorating the place from where deportations occurred. But if you want such technical details as the fate of the service station, please do not even ask the central municipal authorities. Ask the district authorities.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: I have two questions, the first of which also concerns the commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising. There is a rumor that during this commemoration there will be a special train carrying children from Warsaw to Treblinka. Can you confirm this?

Urban: I do not know. Please ask the organizing committee or the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy. It is not the government that is organizing these events, and I do not know the details.

Kay Withers: My second question: I would like to refer to the KULTURA article on censorship in Poland. This article contains two very strong statements by Mr Lipkowski, first that censorship is an expression of the state's supremacy over society, and second that it is a government instrument of terror. These are very strong things to say, and the article also calls for the abolition of censorship. I wonder if the abolition of censorship as an obstacle to democracy would be less favorable than retaining the present censorship, which is very minimal.

Urban: It is not clear to me or to anyone else whether you are for or against censorship.

Kay Withers: What I mean is—does such a minimal censorship as the present one, which allows such strong statements as the ones in the 21 March issue of KULTURA, not contradict government policy? If it were abolished, would this not show that the government is aiming toward more democracy? What do you think?

Urban: I think I understand your train of thought. I have not read the article. I assume it is the Warsaw KULTURA you have in mind. However, I agree that the publication of such views in the journal whose editor is Mr Nawrocki and which is censored in Mysia Street disproves that censorship in Poland is a tool of supremacy over society and an instrument of government terror. Censorship is not an ideal solution. My colleagues from the socialist countries have even expressed criticism and surprise over the fact that there is still censorship in Poland, whereas there is no such institution in other socialist countries. They even referred to Marx, who condemned censorship. However, I think it is better for

a censor to stay in his office than to confuse the minds of editors. Our own experience proves this. There is a certain division of responsibility, thanks to which editorial teams can think more creatively by not having to bother about the security of basic state interests and worry about any errors in publication. Therefore, I do not think it would be better to abolish censorship, whose interference is constantly smaller in any case. Censorship is a necessary safety valve at the present stage of our country's and system's development. Even if interference by censorship were extremely rare, such a protection of basic state interests, as well as secrets, seems favorable. Besides, censorship protects not only state interests, but also the interests of some citizens and various other institutions, for example the church.

Boguslaw Turek, AP: No doubt the Polish authorities have had a lot of experience in solving various social problems since 1981, including street demonstrations. Are the Polish authorities offering the Soviet authorities any advice in view of the tension in some parts of the Soviet Union?

Urban: I do not think the Soviet authorities need any advice from Poland on how to solve their own domestic problems according to Soviet law and tradition. Jerzy Grochowski, ZOLNIERZ POLSKI: Could you tell us something more about the decision by the Military Council of the Ministry of National Defense about the army draft and military oath?

Urban: Unlike all other Polish institutions, bodies like the Military Council do not function before an open curtain. The general principle of open information policy does not apply to military structures. Therefore my knowledge is limited. I have been told that the Military Council mainly examined the Jaruzelski Plan on account of the interest displayed in it all over the world. During the meeting, the Council continued the process of translating the Jaruzelski Plan's military aspects into practical terms, so that Poland may be ready for more detailed talks. It also discussed greater army involvement in work for the sake of the national economy. The Council occupied itself with translating into practical terms the words on this subject delivered by the head of the armed forces during the 10th ZSL Congress. But it discussed not only army help for agriculture, but also for other economic spheres. It considered greater army help in culture, science, and medicine. These are activities that illustrate the people's nature of our army.

The communique from the Military Council's meeting underlined the supreme civic duty of military service. This legal and moral duty also possesses an economic aspect. Most of the personnel in the Polish Armed Forces are draftees. Some Western countries have professional armies, and in other Western armies career soldiers outnumber draftees. In Poland it is the other way round. The Polish system, which is based mainly on the draft, eases the financial burden of the country's defense resting on society. Therefore, this principle will be retained. The groups of young people who are opposed to a draft army are therefore acting against the material interests of all Poles who, as we know, are not rich.

The Council meeting discussed a draft amendment to the law on military service on a subject that I have already discussed—the possibility of longer alternative service for those who want it. This draft will be introduced to the government and then to the Sejm in the not too distant future.

The communique from the Council meeting also forecasts changes to the military oath. The text of the oath was written a very long time ago, and so it needs to be brought up to date. Each time period has its own style of language. Present world reality also has to be taken into account. However, the overlying purport and tone of the oath will remain unaltered.

Gemma Aizpitare, AFP Spanish agency: Please tell us about the coming nationwide order-keeping operation to be coordinated by General Kiszczak?

Urban: This operation will check on "order," that is, on general cleanliness and on the basic functions of various service agencies. It will counter various features of dirt and slovenliness. We need such operations to ensure that Poland looks cleaner and neater and that people do not live in the conditions offending the modern ideas of cleanliness and order. We also want to discipline many agencies that could not care less about their customers. This is an emergency operation. We should not imagine that our reform will at once put everything in good order. There is no such magic in our reform, which will take time to transform our life. But we can achieve a great deal by carrying simple emergency operations like the one in question.

Andrew Tarnowski, REUTER: My first question was to be whether the government intends to freeze prices and wages in the near future, but now I want to ask you about the most recent information about the level of inflation so far in 1988. My second question is about the special measures that you have mentioned and that will be taken against the managers who fail to carry out price-income policy. You said that measures will be taken against such managers, but they are now under pressure from workers, whose wage demands weigh heavily on these managers. Will any measures be taken against the workers who present such demands to managers?

Urban: We do not contemplate freezing prices and wages. At the moment we have no data on how wages continue to be spent. The data for the first quarter of this year will be ready in April, and I will report on them. The incomplete data we have show that inflation exists, but we are still unable to announce its nationwide incidence.

It is true that managements continue to be under pressure from work forces, but there are general rules that state when wages may increase and when they may not.

We will see that those who make decisions defying these rules are made to observe them, but no action will be taken against those who keep asking for higher wages, because this is human nature. However, the people in responsible positions will be taken to task.

Mikhail Boitan, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA: No doubt the reform of the center was the first and most decisive measure of the second stage of the economic reform. But what has happened to the people who lost their jobs as a result? Any specific details about their fates?

Urban: I am a little hard put to answer this question, because, compared with the USSR, the scale of this phenomenon is very small in our country. About 4,000 or 30 percent of the employees in the central administration have lost their jobs. This means, that the numerical reduction of the center by one-third was considerable, but because of the size of our administration, only 4,000 people were dismissed. The employment in the new ministries is by 48.6 percent lower than it was in the ministries abolished last October. The employment in the unchanged ministries was reduced by about 18 percent. That is why the overall reduction amounted to 30 percent. These changes helped us to simplify organizational structures and to reduce managerial positions. There were 100 people in the managerial positions in the 16 ministries that were abolished, but there are 51 people in the managerial positions in the new eight ministries. The number of departmental heads and deputy heads in the central administration was reduced by over 500. What has become of these people? The party-government commission for redundant cadres took into consideration the cadre review at the end of 1987, and, as a result, only 500 out of the over 6,000 redundant employees are still without jobs. The breakdown of their jobs is as follows: 2,700 have been reemployed in the new ministries, 1,700 skilled people have gone over to industrial enterprises and company managements, about 400 have been employed in culture and education, some of them as teachers, and about 600 have retired, including 170 who retired earlier. Remaining persons have found jobs themselves, but we do not know where, because they did not want the commission to help them and had their own plans. Opportunities have been created for people to engage in independent and private economic work. Such people could be granted loans of up to Z2 million for this purpose. Of the 6,000 persons entitled to this, only 20 or so have tried this, but the rest did not want to risk jobs on their own account.

Zbigniew Satala, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: The economic reform should have produced results in 2 or 3 years, but people are saying that this is out of the question. The chairman of the State Mining Council says that an acute shortage of energy will occur in 1990 so that streets will be without light, television programs will be cut, and drastic energy savings will be made in industry. The light industry, building trades, and metallurgy will have to face similar prospects. Can you assure us that the reform is going the right way?

Urban: The economic reform promotes positive economic processes, but does not guarantee their course. I confirm that the reform will produce results in 2 or 3 years, but this does not mean that there will be no energy crises, if we fail to very radically conserve energy. If the energy intensiveness of our economy stays as it is and if nothing is done to change this state of affairs, then we will really have to face considerable energy crises. We do not think that building trades will face such crises. Yesterday the government adopted a program for intensified housing construction, but industrial construction will be restricted because of changes in the investment plan the government is drawing up. The reform is not a panacea that will automatically ward off all future economic dangers, but is it effective enough to ease, say, the shortage of energy if it succeeds in changing the structure of industry. Our conscious choice was to go for measures to conserve energy rather than to promote a strong development of energy. I have no knowledge of the statement you refer to, but such statements are made by those who see the needs of their branches and not of the entire economy and who want their branches to thrive. Such lobbies have always existed and people in them have always used arguments that may be right for their branches, but not for the entire national economy.

Andrew Tarnowski, REUTER: I realize that you have no data on inflation in the first quarter, but your government must surely work on the basis of specific figures. Do you know the figures on the strength of which the principles of wage-income policy [polityka placowo-dochodowa] are worked out? Do you know of the government's forecasts relating to the rate of inflation? At the beginning of last January the forecast was made that inflation would amount to 36 percent. Does the present forecast exceed this figure?

Urban: At the end of this quarter the Main Office of Statistics will issue inflation data and the government will decide whether the Sejm should grant it extraordinary powers. The second stage is planned for June, when the government will discuss with trade unions this year's economic processes in the area of wages, prices, and inflation. Our forecast was a 40-percent inflation rate and not 36 percent. This is because it is necessary to include in this inflation not only the results of last years' price hikes, but also the results of price hikes of alcohol and cigarettes, which are not included in the balance sheet of prices and incomes and which have a bearing on inflation. At the moment, forecasts vary from institution to institution that deal with this issue. I cannot tell you anything on behalf of the government because we must not anticipate the analyses to be carried out by the government on the strength of the data that we are going to receive.

John Daniszewski, AP: Last Friday [25 March] the government approved the third package of the highest price hikes ever. Are there any signs of the public mood in this connection? My second question concerns the meeting of the National Defense Council and your previous statement about updating the military oath. Does this updating concern the alliance with the USSR, the Red [czerwona] Army?

Urban: The package of price hikes for rents, energy, coal, and heating was not decided upon last Friday. It was announced at the beginning of February [luty] and was no surprise. Nor are these price hikes the biggest so far. They are large in terms of percentage points, but are not as large as to prove a burden for most family budgets. The response of the people has been unfavorable, that is, such responses predominated, but this was so also at the time when we announced the entire package of official price hikes on food and commodities in question.

Your second question: When the text of the military oath is ready and is published, we will know what it represents. I can assure you that our alliance with the USSR is the basis of the Polish Armed Forces' cooperation not only with the USSR, but also the entire Warsaw Pact. Regardless of how this truth is couched in words, the crux of the matter will not change. This is so obvious that it is useless to talk about it here.

Benk Scotland, Radio Polonia: Mr Charles Wick from USIS has spent a few days in Poland. Polish television has told us great deal about his activities, but I know little about the results of his talks. Any comment?

Urban: Mr Wick's visit is still continuing. Today our guest will meet with Henryk Bednarski, minister of national education, and with Janusz Roszkowski, chairman of the Radio and Television Committee. He also plans to have a talk with Jozef Cardinal Glemp. Although it is too early to sum up the results of his visit, we think that it is another stride forward in Polish-U.S. relations. As you know, our cooperation with USIS, which is headed by Mr Wick, was frozen, but Mr Wick's visit is a very eloquent testimony that this cooperation has been resumed. Poland wants to make progress in relations with the United States in all areas, including the economic and fiscal areas, in which these relations have been unsatisfactory for us. We view Polish-U.S. relations as a whole and we take the view that their development should be harmonious and should not be so that they are most advanced in, say, culture, but are underdeveloped in another area that is important for Poland.

Talks with Mr Wick have been candid and meaningful and have pushed forward cooperation in those areas in which USIS is active. Real progress can be expected in television cooperation, for example. By the way, this progress was also made possible by Chairman Roszkowski's visit to the United States immediately before Mr Wick's visit, during which discussions were held about the possibilities of the satellite reception of U.S. television programs for the use of Polish television. Mr Wick announced that the winners of the next Chopin competition in Warsaw would be invited to the United States and that U.S. institutions would assist in promoting Polish culture in the United States. The U.S. side has proposed to set up a joint institution dealing with exchanges of scientific scholarships. The Polish side welcomes this plan, if the development of scholarship exchanges warrants the establishment of such an institution. Mr Wick has also proposed to set up the institute of U.S. culture in Poland and the institute of Polish culture in the United States. We are interested in this plan and we take the view that it would be useful for the U.S. institute to deal with the information on or promotion of science and technology. When the concept of these institutes has been finalized, we will consider it favorably.

We will be pleased to use the satellite television link with the United States via USIS so that Polish journalists are able to put questions to U.S. personalities and Polish-U.S. discussions can be held. I told Mr Wick that we are ready to exchange ideas and information and to compare views on various issues.

I have been able to have talks with Mr Wick and his team. PAP has issued reports on Mr Wick's official talks in Warsaw, but has not mentioned me, for which my office is to blame. But this is like our saying that it is the cobbler who has no shoes to wear.

I think that Ambassador Staniszewski, the Foreign Ministry's press spokesman, will supply the real details of Mr Wick's visit. By the way, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed its press spokesman as is the case with all other ministries in Poland. I ask you to take daily advantage of this new source of information on foreign policy. It is always better to ask the expert than the government spokesman.

Michal Broniatowski, REUTER: You said that 6,000 persons were dismissed from jobs in central administration and that 2,700 of them have were reinstated in the same administration. Does this mean that 15 and not 30 percent employees were eliminated from central administration?

Urban: It is true that I was perhaps not quite pedantic about those figures, but the fact is that 4,000 people were dismissed and that this is about 30 percent of the employees who worked in central administration prior to last October. This 30 percent is made up of reductions in the 16 ministries that were reduced to eight ministries. As a result of this operation, administrative employment was reduced by 48.6 percent. Aside from this, the employment in the ministries that survived was reduced by 18 percent. The ministries that were eliminated employed about 6,000 people, 2,700 of whom stayed in central administration, that is, went over to the new

ministries and the rest went to enterprises, retired, or are still undecided. I have listed all the relevant figures, but perhaps what I have said now is more logical and clear.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: It seems that government circles take the view that the excessive number of critical press articles and their tone are one of the obstacles to the economic reform. Does your office share this view or oppose it?

Urban: This is not the government's view. Since my office represents the government's views, neither my office nor I hold any other views. On the other hand, such grumbling about the press expresses personal sentiments and views of very many people in authority at various levels rather than the collective views of the government. At times such parochial views are correct when criticism is unjust, not supported by evidence, and aggressive, but at times they stem from oversensitiveness, wrong attitudes toward criticism, and erroneous assumptions.

John Daniszewski, AP: As for the government's information policy, there are many situations when, following some demonstration and street events, we ask local authorities or police [policyjny] stations to give us information about such events. But these authorities assist us very seldom in this way. Could your office intervene and help us?

Urban: Certainly. Thank you for this hint. We will ask the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to issue the necessary instructions. In any case my office is at your service with the information it receives itself. Our principle is to issue information even about local affairs, if we have such information. We do not send people to get information elsewhere, because we want to make it easier for journalists to work. I do not say that some things are the responsibility of the government spokesman and some of the spokesman for the militia. We do not refuse to answer questions, because they refer to too petty matters or to local matters.

Something else: Those ladies and gentlemen who want to participate in my conference next Tuesday, please raise your hands. No hands, except for television, have been raised, which means that Polish journalists will be on Easter holidays. If so, I invite Polish Television to my press conference next Tuesday, at which I will answer all questions. As for the Polish press, this is a dangerous sign, perhaps a nationwide sign that Easter holidays will be prolonged.

### Jaruzelski Attends Interior Ministry Meeting

*LD011911 Warsaw PAP in English*
*1804 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Warsaw, April 1—The meeting of council of the Ministry of Internal Affairs here today was attended by PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Internal Ministry council, with Czeslaw Kiszczak in the chair, assessed the state of internal security of the state, public order in this country and actions taken by the Internal Ministry for the benefit of the economy, and especially tasks in the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform.

The council analysed the state of readiness of the internal ministry units and services for a nationwide control-and-inspection operation.

Speaking on behalf of the party and state leadership, Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the leadership, functionaries and soldiers of the internal ministry for the conscientious fulfilment of duties in the service of the socialist state and society.

### Jaruzelski Receives USSR's Solovyev

*LD011922 Warsaw Television Service in Polish*
*1730 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Yuriy Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Committee. They discussed the development of interparty relations, the implementation of the Polish-Soviet declaration on cooperation in ideology, science, and culture and concrete results of contacts between local party echelons and organizations, using the example of Gdansk Voivodship and Kaliningrad Oblast.

### Porebski, Szalajda Attend Wroclaw Meeting

*LD010628 Warsaw Television Service in Polish*
*1200 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[Text] The functioning of the principles of the second stage of economic reform in industry is the subject of a meeting taking place today in Wroclaw with the participation of Tadeusz Porebski [Politburo member] and Zbigniew Szalajda [Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers] and experts from banks, financial bodies, and academics. Representatives of Pafawag [railway car factory], Elwro [computer company], and Polar [refrigerator factory] are presenting their first experiences.

### Polish-Swedish Mixed Commission Meets

*AU281808 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish*
*26-27 Mar 88 p 8*

[Text] PAP—The 11th session of the Polish-Swedish Mixed Commission has taken place in Warsaw. The session dealt with negotiations concerning a trade protocol for 1988. The two sides positively appraised the current state of economic relations between Poland and the Kingdom of Sweden and discussed prospects for commercial, industrial, technical, and scientific cooperation.

Apart from a whole series of cooperation agreements that are being implemented, there are good prospects for expanding cooperation in areas such as foodstuff processing, construction, and environmental protection.

The talks ended with the signing of a protocol for the 11th session of the mixed commission and a trade protocol for 1988.

**Sejm Delegation Returns From Latin American Tour**
*LD302129 Warsaw PAP in English*
*1927 GMT 30 Mar 88*

[Text] Warsaw, March 30—A delegation of the Sejm (Polish parliament), headed by Sejm Deputy Speaker Jerzy Ozdowski, returned today from a 19-day tour of Brazil, Argentina, Colombia and Bolivia.

Ozdowski told PAP that the visit was very interesting, opened new doors, facilitated new contacts and enabled both an expansion of areas of cooperation and a change of methods of cooperation between Poland and Latin America. We held talks with representatives of parliaments and supreme state authorities which focused on economic, cultural and social problems.

We noticed great interest in Poland's peace policy, especially in the Jaruzelski Plan and in the meeting of chairmen of parliaments of the CSCE States, the United States and Canada to be held in Warsaw. We promised to inform Latin American parliaments on the results of this meeting, said Ozdowski.

Polish initiatives are treated in Latin America as model ones, as a certain method of approach towards international cooperation, in the spirit of simultaneous solving of the problems of peace, disarmament and debt. Next to economic cooperation it is necessary to enter broader collaboration in culture, he said.

Cooperation with Brazil, with her considerable industrial and raw material potential, is of special importance for Poland, Ozdowski pointed out.

I think that we have prepared rapprochement between our states, which, still this year, should be reflected in high level visits and in the signing of agreements in various fields. The Brazilian Congress expressed the will to send a delegation to Poland as early as July. Planned are also visits of ministers, said the deputy Sejm speakers.

### Hungary's National Day Noted by SCINTEIA

*AU031730 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1555 GMT 3 Apr 88*

["SCINTEIA Marks the 43rd Anniversary of Hungary's Liberation"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 03/04/1988—In its April 3 issue, "SCINTEIA" marks the 43rd anniversary of Hungary's liberation. It prints the congratulatory telegram RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu sent on the occasion to the general secretary of the HSWP, Janos Kadar, to the president of the Presidential Council, Karoly Nemeth, and to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Karoly Grosz. The newspaper also informs readers about the congratulatory telegrams the Romanian state fora, central institutions and mass and public organizations addressed to kindred organizations in the Hungarian People's Republic. At the same time, the newspaper inserts travel notes from the neighbour country which underscore the Hungarian people's successes in the modernization of economy. The author of the travel notes also emphasizes the Hungarian citizens' appreciation, esteem and respect for the memory of the Romanian heroes who sacrificed their lives 43 years ago in the struggles for the liberation of Budapest.

### Ceausescu To Visit Indonesia in April

*AU311731 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1712 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/03/1988—President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu will pay an official goodwill visit to the Republic of Indonesia at the invitation of the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Suharto, and Madame Tien Suharto, during the first part of April, 1988.

### Ceausescu To Visit Australia in April

*AU021723 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1658 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1988—President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu will pay an official visit to Australia at the invitation of that country's Governor-General, Ninian Stephen, in the second decade of April 1988.

### Ceausescu Receives Liberian Defense Minister

*AU031914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 03/04/1988—In the evening of April 3 President Nicolae Ceausescu received Maj Gen Gray D. Allison, minister of national defence, special envoy of the president of the Republic of Liberia. On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a message on behalf of the president of the Republic of Liberia, Samuel Kanyon Doe.

During the interview reference was made to the recent official goodwill visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Elena Ceausescu had paid to the Republic of Liberia, which, through its results and understandings covenanted, conferred new dimensions to the collaboration between the two countries in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The interview was attended by Col Gen Vasile Milea, minister of national defence.

Present was R. Webster Simpson, charge d'affaires ad interim of Liberia to Bucharest.

### Dinca Attends Joint Commission With DPRK

*AU021227 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0933 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/4/1988—The 13th session of the joint Inter-Government Consultative Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea started in Bucharest, on Saturday.

In the spirit of the understandings and decisions reached at the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, the two delegations, headed by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, and Hong Song-nam, vice-premier of the Administrative Council of the DPR of Korea, analyzed the evolution and current stage of the Romanian-Korean economic relations, the possibilities to deepen the industrial, technological and scientific collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest, of enlarging and diversifying the bilateral goods exchanges.

Cho Yong-kuk, Bucharest ambassador of the People's Republic of Korea, was present.

### Report on Membership in Party Published

*AU021253 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0919 GMT 2 Apr 88*

["On the RCP Strength, Composition and Organizational Structure"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/4/1988—The Romanian press of April 2 publishes a synthesis of the Report on the Party Strength, Composition and Organizational Structure on December 31, 1987 and the Political-Organizational Activity Unfolded by the Party Bodies and Organizations for the Implementation of the Party Resolutions and Directives, a document debated and endorsed by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 28-29, 1988.

The document mentions that over 116,000 working people were admitted to the party in 1987, 66.29 percent of them being workers and 14.31 percent peasants. Almost 50 percent of the people admitted to the party are women. The document points to the consolidation of the party organizations in all domains and sectors of activity, and to shifts occured in the social composition of the party: Of the total 3,709,735 party members on records at the end of last year, 55.07 percent are workers, 15.52 percent peasants, 20.41 percent pensioners and housewives. Likewise, the age and nationality composition is adequate.

As a result of the preoccupations for the improvement of professional training, the composition of the party membership by schooling has been tangibly improved: The number of highly-trained Communists rose by 15,241 as compared with the end of 1986, that of the medium-trained communists by 34,531 and of the graduates of technical foremen's and vocational schools—by 41,222.

## Leaders' Public Appearances 27 Mar-2 Apr

AU021759 [Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 27 March-2 April period (sourcelines given in parentheses)

On 30 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, as well as Constantin Dascalescu, Lina Ciobanu, and Ion Dinca, members of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, and Nicolae Giosan, Neculai Ibanescu, and Ion Radu, candidate members of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, attended the Grand National Assembly session. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 30 Mar); (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1240 GMT 30 Mar)

On 28 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired RCP Central Committee plenum. (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 28 March)

On 29 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed RCP Central Committee plenum. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 29 Mar)

On 28 March, Elena Ceausescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, attended the RCP Central Committee plenum. (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 March p 1)

On 2 April, Ion Dinca, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister, attended the session of the joint Inter-Government Consultative Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Relations between Romania and the DPRK, in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0933 GMT 2 Apr)

On 30 March, Ioan Totu, candidate members of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, met with Bulgaria's Todor Zhivkov in Sofia. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 30 Mar)

## Briefs

### New Port on Canal

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/03/1988—The reception of the new river and marine port of Basarabi (the South Eastern part of Romania), is over. Its body of water covers 14 hectares and its annual traffic covers approximately one million tons of various kinds of wares. Its piers are fitted with cranes and other installations, repair equipment for the canal fleet, and facilities for passengers. A river station has also been commissioned. In order to load and unload ships operatively a large platform, storehouses and other such facilities have been built. The first ships have already unloaded there their cargo consisting of various prefabs required for the construction work under way in the zone. Along the canal one can meet the ports of Medgidia and Cernavoda, adding to which is the marine one of Constanta. [Text] [*AU281351 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 28 Mar 88*]

### New Ships Completed

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/03/1988—Tulcea shipbuilders, who as part of diversifying the production have achieved ships for various purposes, appreciated by the end-users, have launched a new 8,500 dwt ship, the first of the kind equipped with a slow, economical and viable diesel engine. A recent achievement is the 3,000 ton barge for the transportation of ores by the Danube-Black Sea Canal and another one is prepared for delivery next month. A coastal fishing ship and two 15,000 dwt cargo vessels are now being received by the end-users. [Text] [*AU261543 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1224 GMT 26 Mar 88*]

### Swiss Action Against Yugoslav Clubs Criticized

*LD022111 Belgrade TANJUG in English*
*2025 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Obrenovac, April 2 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance leadership's Coordination Board on questions of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad today strongly condemned the action taken by the Swiss police and courts against social self-organization of Yugoslavs in Switzerland.

The board expressed dissatisfaction over the unacceptable and insulting allegations that Yugoslav clubs and associations in Switzerland are centres for gathering political intelligence information, and over the attempts at intimidation, detention, interrogation and putting on trial members of Yugoslav clubs' boards because of their self-sacrificing and legitimate engagement, as well as over the unfounded denial to Yugoslav citizens of their internationally recognized right to communicate freely with Yugoslav diplomatic and consular representatives in Switzerland.

The Coordination Board's meeting, held in Obrenovac near Belgrade and attended by the representatives of clubs and associations of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad, fully upheld the demands by competent bodies that the Swiss authorities take adequate steps to prevent any future action of this kind.

### Results of Sofia Pact Meeting Examined

*AU031621 Belgrade Domestic Service*
*in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Branislav Canak commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries held a meeting in Sofia at which they expressed support for Moscow's call for an agreement on reducing nuclear strategic arms to be signed as soon as possible. Branislav Canak comments on whether politics will again triumph over arms:

The meeting in Sofia was held several days after the meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz in Washington. Considering that on the basis of its results the meeting in Washington could be described as running in place, the support from Sofia is more of a political message to the West that the course will not be abandoned. That compromises will not be easily reached in the future negotiations between Shultz and Shevardnadze, or in any other negotiations, was confirmed by Shevardnadze's statement on the Afghanistan problem in Sofia. Although, according to this statement, the earlier view that the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan should be conditioned by the success of the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva was dropped, Washington's proposal for the equal treatment of Soviet and American arms supply to the opposing sides was again rejected. In Sofia, as in Washington, Shevardnadze stressed that the nature of arms supply is not the same, because the Soviet supply of arms is based on an interstate agreement.

From Sofia, the foreign ministers appealed to the NATO member countries and all other European countries that assess the possibilities of achieving lasting peace in Europe as real and that tie the realizations of these possibilities to the future agreements between the two superpowers. In their appeal, the ministers strive for the creation of the conditions for converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the spirit of Gorbachev's recent speech in the SFRY Assembly.

The participants in the meeting also discussed the exchange of information between the two blocs regarding the structure and the distribution of forces and conventional weapons in Europe. It was proposed that the two sides hold talks soon in order to, as it was stressed in Sofia, avoid speculations on the alleged great military superiority of the East bloc.

Let us say in conclusion that the meeting in Sofia served to some analysts as yet more proof of a change in the Soviet military doctrine, that is, giving priority to the defensive variants in its overall strategy. But, one cannot deny offensiveness in accelerating the process of negotiations. What the military doctrine looks like in the future will depend on the consistency in implementing this political doctrine.

### Zaire's President Mobutu Pays Official Visit

#### Arrives, Met by Mojsov

*LD311051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service*
*in Serbo-Croatian 0954 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG)—Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, arrived in Belgrade this morning on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

At Belgrade Airport, the guest from the friendly and nonaligned country was welcomed by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Official talks are due to start this afternoon. Most attention is expected to be focused on ways to advance bilateral cooperation. Views will also be exchanged about the most topical international issues.

#### Holds Talks With Mojsov

*LD312312 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service*
*in Serbo-Croatian 1921 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov and Sese Seko Mobuto, presidents of Yugoslavia and Zaire, tonight held talks here on concrete ways of strengthening the economic relations between the two countries.

During the first Yugoslav-Zairian exchange in views at the highest level, the emphasis was put on some definite economic fields in which the Zairian side expressed interest as regards cooperation and in which Yugoslavia too is interested and ready to develop mutual relations. Mobuto said that Zaire wishes to promote the production of maize with the help of Yugoslav experts, as well as a wider bilateral cooperation in this respect. He emphasized that maize was one of the most important food products in Zaire and that this country's needs in corn are large.

Mobuto emphasized that Zaire would like to buy Yugoslav outboard motors for its fishing industry, which is very developed there. The building industry is the third branch in which cooperation would be possible. Another possibility would be the import of Yugoslav household products and cooperation in their production in Zaire.

Mojsov and Mobutu expressed the view that in these fields the two countries could achieve first results within a short time. The president of the SFRY Presidency pointed out that to this end it would be good to conclude agreements on the practical implementation of the already set framework of economic relations that have not produced anything very satisfactory for a long time.

A part of the talks also concerned topical international questions. Lazar Mojsov said that the spirit of negotiations in international relations has been strengthened by the agreement between the USSR and the USA on the elimination of a category of nuclear arms. Possibilities and ways are appearing for the elimination of some hotbeds of crisis, such as Afghanistan—the president of the Yugoslav Presidency said. However, there are also others whose peaceful solution is not yet in sight. In this conunection, Mojsov pointed out the examples of the Middle East and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Lazar Mojsov pointed out the unfavorable trends of development in Africa and the problem of debts, emphasizing the important of engaging the Organization of African Unity in these questions. However, they require greater engagement on the part of the international community in order to be overcome.

Sese Seko Mobuto said that the debts and unfavorable trading conditions are the worst problems of the African Continent. The creditors should write off the debts of the poorest countries, while the countries that are in position to pay their debts should be enabled to do so under conditions that would also give them a chance to develop themselves, he said. Mobuto expressed dissatisfaction that the trade is so "fixed" by the powerful that the raw materials, which Africa possesses, are becoming ever so cheap, while finished products which Africa is buying are becoming ever so dear.

President Mobuto invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Zaire. The invitation has been accepted with pleasure.

The talks between the two presidents will continue tomorrow.

Today, at the beginning of the official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, President Sese Seko Mobuto of Zaire visited the Memorial Center Josip Broz Tito and laid flowers on the grave of President Tito.

### Talks With Mojsov End

*AU311902 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[Text] Yugoslav-Zairian talks at the highest level have opened at the Palace of the Federation. Here is a report by Branislav Rabrenovic:

Good evening from the Palace of the Federation. The talks between the two presidents, Mojsov and Mobutu, started after some delay, but seem to have been efficient. As far as I can see from where I am, they have just ended.

This is, by the way, the first round of Yugoslav-Zairian talks at the highest level, and as far as could be ascertained, the talks were about mutual information and questions of bilateral cooperation. Those talks have mostly been devoted to the possibilities for strengthening economic cooperation, which have been made somewhat more dynamic since 1980. The figures on trade confirm this: For instance, while the value of trade 8 years ago totalled a symbolic $300,000, last year it exceeded $10 million.

Yugoslavia sends Zaire medicine, paper, tobacco, buses, and construction equipment of Yugoslav work organizations. It mostly imports copper from Zaire. Investment projects in this African country on which Yugoslav firms work are much more valuable than this simple exchange. The greatest part of the projects was given to the Sarajevo Energoinvest organization, which has recently concluded construction of a 160 km-long electric power line worth about $26 million and is now working on the construction of a hydroelectric power plant worth about $24 million.

The exchange of views that has just ended has touched on—that is, begun touching upon—hotbeds of crisis in southern Africa and Middle East, as well as other international problems. However, this will be covered more comprehensively in the second round of talks, which will take place tomorrow. This was all from the Palace of the Federation.

### Toasted by Mojsov

*LD312315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1824 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia follows Tito's thought that its strength depends on the number of friends it has in all parts of the world. This is why we wanted to promote dialogue and cooperation with friendly Zaire that would be mutually beneficial.

This was emphasized by Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, in his toast at dinner that he and his wife gave tonight at the Palace of the Federation for Sese Seko Mobuto, president of Zaire, and his wife.

Lazar Mojsov expressed himself in favor of bilateral and especially economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zaire. It is necessary to continue what has been initiated, Mojsov said, introduce fresh initiatives, and establish links on the basis of mutual benefit and long-term business in the economy.

Speaking on the international situation, Lazar Mojsov said that talks on arms control and disarmament and constructive approach and current initiatives by the two great powers represent reason for qualitatively new encouragement. However, a more secure future will only be attained when there is general awareness that we all must participate in this future.

As nonaligned and developing countries, Yugoslavia and Zaire are logically preoccupied not only with the slowness but also the lack of changes in the system of international economic relations. The changes, however, are necessary to create general conditions for the development of a large majority of mankind.

Lazar Mojsov emphasized that strategic aims in the field of international economic relations demand the greatest mobility of nonaligned countries. This means the strengthening of the ability to act and the unity of the movement and prestige that has been achieved, above all, thanks to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

According to Lazar Mojsov, Africa has made a historic contribution to the process of promoting democratic relations in the world and plays a key role in affirming such a concept of international relations that will be based on the principles of policy of nonalignment and the United Nations Charter. Especially as the strengthening of internal solidarity, unity, and the role of the Organization of African Unity, which is of essential interest to the African countries, is also becoming such for the Nonaligned Movement and the entire international community.

Once again it has been confirmed that the measures of the international community have not been either sufficiently efficient or sufficiently comprehensive to prevent the aggressive and arrogant behavior by the regime in South Africa. This is why we emphasize the necessity to implement the United Nations decisions on comprehensive and efficacious sanctions as the last peaceful way in the struggle for the independence of Namibia and the definite elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination.

Support and help to the liberation movements in southern Africa and support for the Frontline States, which are constantly exposed to aggression and pressure, reflect Yugoslavia's consistency in its struggle for freedom and independence. We consider this a permanent commitment within the framework of the United Nations and the movement of nonaligned countries, Lazar Mojsov said in his toast. [passage omitted]

## Holds Talks With Mikulic

*LD011243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1056 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG)—Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, who has been paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia since yesterday, today received Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, in the palace in Dedinje.

In the talks, they established that overall relations between the two nonaligned countries are progressing, but that all opportunities for promoting economic cooperation have not been used. It was pointed out that the way the economies of Yugoslavia and Zaire complement one another presents an advantage for widening economic cooperation that should be used. This, in particular, refers to the need for a greater involvement of Yugoslav work organizations in projects in Zaire, on joint production and manufacturing of gold, production of electrical equipment, and development of agriculture in Zaire, as well as on deliveries of tractors, refrigerators, ship engines, corn, and other goods and equipment to Zaire. Also, Zaire is ready to deliver copper, palm oil, timber, and other products that Yugoslavia imports. In view of the problems of foreign exchange liquidity facing both countries, it was concluded that whenever it is not possible to ensure cash payments, the two sides should consider possibilities for trade in goods and equipment via compensation and barter arrangements.

Mobutu and Mikulic also exchanged views on some questions of international economic relations, and, in particular, on the position of developing countries and the problems of debts.

## Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

*LD011620 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Nguza Karl-I-Bond, the Zaire state commissioner for foreign affairs, discussed here today the possibilities for pragmatically implementing a series of agreements achieved by Presidents Lazar Mojsov and Mobutu Sese Seko during their exchange of views yesterday on developing economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The ministerial dialogue confirmed the readiness to work within a relatively short period of time to substantially enhance bilateral economic cooperation. To attain this, Yugoslavia and Zaire will immediately undertake concrete steps.

Budimir Loncar and Nguza Karl-i-Bond, commenting on current events and changes in the international situation, particularly the noted kind of activity by the Nonaligned Movement that will enable it to completely maintain its role as an independent and extra-bloc force in the world. Reference was also made to the mutual preparations for the forthcoming September nonaligned ministerial meeting in Cyprus and to the activity of the movement concerning specific focal points of unending crisis.

The Zaire minister briefed his host on current political and economic developments in Africa, emphasizing the continent's development problems.

The Zaire foreign minister invited the federal secretary to visit Zaire. The invitation was accepted.

### Concluding Talks With Mojsov Held

*LD012135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2031 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG)—During the concluding talks in Belgrade tonight between Presidents Lazar Mojsov and Mobutu Sese Seko, attention focused on summing up the concrete areas of economic cooperation which could soon substantially intensify this aspect of relations between Yugoslavia and Zaire.

The two countries confirmed their interest in cooperation in corn production, on which Mobutu had exchanged his views in detail with the representatives of the Zemun Polje corn institute. It has already been agreed that the first moves in this matter will be made at the end of this month.

Mojsov and Mobutu spoke of the possibility of Zaire purchasing Yugoslav agricultural machines, tractors, trucks, and specific road construction equipment. They also discussed cooperation in the construction industry, the possibility of setting up a joint Yugoslav-Zaire enterprise to deal with reciprocal imports and exports and possibly with the sale of specific products on the markets of third countries, and other issues of bilateral economic relations.

An agreement has been reached in principle on the method and pace of Zaire meeting its commitments concerning specific claims by Yugoslav work organizations involved in the development projects in that country.

In the part of the talks dealing with international developments, the emphasis was placed on Africa and the problems weighing it down. The president of Zaire said that the problems of the trouble spots in that continent should be resolved in keeping with one of the basic principles of the OAU, which offers negotiation as an instrument of overcoming conflicts and other disagreements, and which enjoins that the borders in force when independence is gained should be respected.

Before his concluding talks, the president of Zaire today visited the military museum at Kalemagdan, planted a tree in Friendship Park, went for a walk down Prince Mihailo Street, visited the Save Center, and received heads of diplomatic missions in Belgrade.

### Leaves for Bosnia-Hercegovina

*LD021043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG)—At the end of his official visit to Yugoslavia, Zairean president Mobutu Sese Seko left Belgrade today.

At Belgrade Airport the Zairean head of state was given a formal send-off. Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency; Budimir Loncar, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Tibor Salma, member of the FEC; Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary of national defense; and others were present.

President Mobutu continues his visit to Yugoslavia by staying in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

### Ends Visit

*LD041009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0902 GMT 4 Apr 88*

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, today ended his visit to our country and left Sarajevo, where he had spent the weekend. At Sarajevo airport, the distinguished guest from Zaire was given a formal send-off. Our guest was seen off by Mato Andric, president of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and other republican leaders. [passage omitted]

## Further on Visit of Algeria's Messaadia

### Meets With Krunic

*LD311839 Algiers APS in English 1100 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 31/3/88 (APS)—Politic talks between the delegation of the FLN party led by the head of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, and the delegation of the League of Yugoslavia Communists led by the chairman of the League Bosko Krunic, continue here.

The two sides underlined the common political will to develop bilateral cooperation and its regular follow up and the improvement of values existing on both sides mainly that the economies of the two countries have sectors that can be complementary and that the present situation requires from developing countries an increased qualitative cooperation.

Algeria and Yugoslavia, which are members of the Nonaligned Movements have always spoken in favor of a mutually advantageous and solidary cooperation. On

this occasion, the stress was put on the development of the nonaligned countries as an important factor of balance in international relations.

### Holds Talks With Gacic

*LD312213 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1722 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[Text] Belgrade, March 31 (TANJUG)—Friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria and between their parties constitute a solid foundation of the further successful development of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields, Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Radisa Gacic and Head of the Algerian National Liberation Front's Permanent Secretariat Cherif Messaadia said in Belgrade today.

The two party leaders also discussed international questions, especially cooperation among the progressive parties and movements in the Mediterranean and their efforts to restore peace, security and cooperation in the region.

Messaadia said that the adverse trends in international economic relations have a limiting effect on faster economic and social advance of the developing countries.

### Holds Talks With Mojsov

*LD011539 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1430 GMT 1 Apr 88*

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG)—The traditionally good relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria open up prospects not only for the promotion of bilateral relations, but also for joint engagement in international activities, particularly within the Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslav state Presidency President Lazar Mojsov and member of the Algerian National Front (FNL) Politburo Mohammed Messaadia noted here today.

Messaadia is on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee.

Mojsov and Messaadia said that the strengthening of the negotiating process in international relations also creates possibilities for a peaceful settlement of some focuses of crisis in the world.

They also said that the nonaligned countries should adjust the methods of their work to current changes in the world.

In today's final round of their talks Messaadia and LCY Presidency President Bosko Krunic noted that the visit was an opportunity for an extensive exchange of views on bilateral and international issues.

The talks confirmed the traditional proximity an even identity of views between the LCY and the FNL, particularly as regards the ways to settle some acute international problems.

### Holds Closing Talks With Krunic

*LD011643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG)—Concluding talks were held in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee today between a delegation of the Algerian FLN [National Liberation Front] party, led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, and an LCY delegation led by Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

It was agreed during the meeting that the visit had been very successful and that it had provided an opportunity for a thorough exchange of views both on the internal development of the two countries and on many international issues. During the talks the traditional proximity and even identity of views between the two parties was confirmed, especially on the issue of solving certain acute international problems. It was agreed that the two parties will intensify mutual cooperation and joint contribution to the struggle for peace, for faster economic progress of the developing countries, and for turning the Mediterranean into an area of peace, stability, and cooperation.

On the Yugoslav side Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and others took part in the talks, and on the Algerian side permanent secretariat members Abderrezzak Bouhara and Larbi Zbiri, and other ministry of foreign affairs and FLN Central Committee senior officials. Ambassador Borislav Milosevic and Noureddine Keroum also took part in the talks.

### APS Reports End of Talks

*LD021421 Algiers APS in English 1301 GMT 2 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 2/4/88 (APS)—Political talks between the FLN party delegation led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia and the delegation of the League of Yugoslav Communists ended Friday here.

The meeting enabled the two delegations to assess relations between the two parties and examine means to enlarge and develop them. The exchange of views between the two delegations enabled them to underline the convergence of views on all the questions dealt with. The two sides also expressed their satisfaction about the level of bilateral relations and the regular consultation about some topical problems mainly those concerning initiatives taken in the Mediterranean that must be a lake of peace, security, stability and mutual cooperation.

They also expressed the political will to maintain and deepen direct contacts and the research for means enabling the settlement of questions of common interest.

### Departs After Visit

*LD011933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 1 April (TANJUG)—A delegation of the Algerian FLN party, led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the official in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, completed its visit to our country today and left for Algiers. At Belgrade airport, the delegation was seen off by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

## Further on Visit of Malaysian Foreign Minister

### Received by Mojsov

*LD312032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Malaysian foreign minister Abu Hassan bin Omar.

In a cordial and friendly conversation, they stressed the usefulness of contacts and political dialogue at various levels and emphasized the interest and readiness of both sides to promote cooperation between Yugoslavia and Malaysia, in particular in the economic area.

The most recent aspects of the developments of the international situation and prospects for finding peace-loving solutions for crises that burden international relations, including in Southeast Asia, were also mentioned.

They also exchanged views about the role of the nonaligned countries in the context of changes that are happening in the world and about the need for the movement to adopt its activites to new conditions.

The conversation was also attended by Nevenka Neralic, member of the FEC, and Dzevad Mujezinovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and on the Malaysian side by Ahmad Zaibedah.

### Protocol Signed

*LD011524 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1014 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG)—Future Yugoslav-Malaysian economic relations anticipate a growth in trade and closer ties between the two countries' banking in order to promote business cooperation. A protocol was signed on talks held during the visit to Belgrade by Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hassan bin Omar.

The talks underscored possibilities of cooperation, investments and the participation of Yugoslav firms in projects in Malaysia.

In 1987 the two countries' trade saw greater imports by Yugoslavia from Malaysia, totalling 37.3 million dollars, while Yugoslavia's exports to Malaysia came to only 12.8 million dollars.

## Mojsov To Pay Official Visit to Spain 5-6 Apr

*LD011127 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1010 GMT 1 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, April 1 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav State Presidency President Lazar Mojsov and his wife Ljiljana will visit Spain on April 5-6 at the invitation of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

This is the first visit to Spain by a Yugoslav head of state since the two countries (?renewed) relations 11 years ago.

The Spanish royal couple paid an official visit to Yugoslavia in May 1985.

During the two-day visit, Mojsov will hold official talks with King Juan Carlos and Premier Felipe Gonzalez.

## Leaders Congratulate Hungary on National Day

### Mojsov Congratulates Nemeth

*LD031657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0846 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG)—In connection with the national holiday of the People's Republic of Hungary, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency has sent, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, a telegram with cordial felicitations and best wishes to Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

### Krunic Congratulates Kadar

*LD031701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG)—In connection with the national holiday of the People's Republic of Hungary, on behalf of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and in his own name, Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has sent to MSZMP Secretary General Janos Kadar a telegram with cordial felicitations and best wishes for successes in the development and prosperity of the Hungarian people.

## Mikulic Congratulates Grosz

*LD031705 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 3 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade 3 Apr (TANJUG)—In connection with 4 April, national holiday of the People's Republic of Hungary, FEC President Branko Mikulic has sent cordial felicitations and best wishes to Karoly Grosz, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. [as received]

## Dolanc Examined Economic, Political Problems

*LD312252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 31 Mar 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG)—Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee spoke today at an extended session of the Belgrade LC City Committee about some current problems of the sociopolitical development of Yugoslavia.

Stressing that now in particular it is not easy to define in precise terms what current problems are, since there are many of them, Dolanc primarily spoke about economic problems. As he stressed, without increasing the productivity of production and exports it is not possible to deal with other economic, social, and political issues, as well as other burning issues of our society. Stressing that we have had the greatest self-managing development precisely in the years of the most successful economic development, Dolanc said that now, too, all our solutions, whether some wish to understand this or not, are connected with work. All searches, proposals and solutions that neglect this only postpone facing the truth and reality—of course, always with increasingly difficult consequences.

Without taking into account this truth, we can neither increase the standard of living, repay debts, or lower the rate of unemployment. In brief, we cannot solve any of the burning issues of our society. Dolanc spoke about the significance and substance of stands and conclusions of the SFRY Presidency on the current economic and political situation in the country. He stressed that we are approaching the end of a period for which temporary intervention measures have been adopted and that therefore we should maximally increase the activity of all responsible social factors, from the federation to organizations of associated labor. This is because we were as ready as possible for this stage of our development, for changed and more market-orientated conditions of economic acitivity.

In this connection Stane Dolanc in particular underlined the great responsibility of the FEC to put forward good proposals on time and adopt programs of measures and activities that would be applied after the intervention measures cease to be valid. Equally, responsible organs also bear a responsibility for proposing and adopting necessary reforms in the economic system that should contribute to the increase of responsibility and independence of economic subjects when adopting decisions and bearing business risks, strengthening the market-orientated manner of economic activity, association, and pooling on the unified Yugoslav territory, and in a wider, rational joining to the international labor division.

All this should create conditions for the fulfillment of our essential tasks, primarily the increase of motivation for more productive and efficient economic activity, revival of economic activity, curbing inflation, and further promotion of exports and foreign exchange inflow.

Speaking about some ideological prejudices that present obstacles to our economic development, Dolanc illustrated this with resistances and vacillations that have so far manifested themselves in the area of adopting more stimulating solutions for the involvement of additional accumulation from abroad, as well as for creating legal and other prerequisites for a speedier development of agriculture and small businesses, and in particular for the participation of the funds of our workers temporarily employed abroad in these areas.

In view of the fact that society is facing an urgent economic reform, it is necessary, Dolanc said, to carry out detailed preparations so that undesirable social turmoil that could threaten the reform at its very start could be prevented. With this aim in view, a significant role should be played by appropriate social programs and measures, as well as by a taxation policy that should ensure the more uniform bearing of the burden of stabilization and prevent social differences that are not based on work.

The most creative forces of our society, orientated toward self-management, should be involved in carrying out these tasks, Dolanc stressed.

Speaking about negotiations with the IMF and activities that are being undertaken with the aim of reaching an agreed standpoint and, through it, also to ensure the rescheduling of our foreign debt and additional accumulation from abroad, Dolanc stressed that this activity should be viewed in the context of our forthcoming economic reform, whose starting points are the 13th LCY Congress and the long-term program of economic stabilization.

In his speech Dolanc also stressed that at this juncture we are faced with several important questions. Firstly, this is the character of socioeconomic relations and efficiency of the sociopolitical and economic systems. We must, Dolanc stressed, ensure a creative, free, and responsible position for a human being in the process of labor, distribution, and decisionmaking about the income they create. Secondly, this is a national question that can be dealt with only through a further development of socialist self-managing relations and the full equality of all our nations and nationalities. Our nations and nationalities, who are associated in the Yugoslav

community, fully bear the responsibility for their destiny and the destiny of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing community. Thirdly, this is a foreign policy orientation which, starting from our place in the Nonaligned Movement, must be more directed toward this movement as well as actively oriented toward the entire world, in particular toward the centers of economic, technological, and cultural progress.

Dolanc emphasized that he thinks that at this moment a dialogue is being conducted on these questions with those who would like to impose a different direction of development on our society. On these questions, Dolanc emphasized, the League of Communists and all progressive people of our society must keep the initiative in their hands. We are obliged to give a clear answer and qualification to those who, by their aggressive attitude, want to destroy the revolution and its achievements, threaten the integrity of the country, seek to change the system of socialist self-management, and to introduce a multiparty system, or centralism, or unitarianism—those who, in short, are attacking everything that is socialist, self-managing, and Yugoslav, everything that is connected with the idea of communism. This also includes, Dolanc said, attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army, which present it as an occupying force, non-people's, and so on. This latter, and not only this, has been especially true in the SR of Slovenia, although we also find it throughout the country, Dolanc said.

The opportunist attitude to all these attacks has caused confusion among our people, who often did not know what was what, and what attitude to adopt to this level of aggressiveness by these forces that started to threaten our sociopolitical system and to divert the creative and progressive forces and people from the primary tasks of our society. The action against these forces, Dolanc said, must not be only defensive, but also must essentially be an offensive by all socialist forces in our society to create conditions for a struggle for economic stabilization and the normal functioning of the sociopolitical system as a whole.

Dolanc also spoke about the need to achieve further democratic development of our society and to develop creative democratic criticism. He emphasized that we should all be against "sacred cows," but also against carping criticism and a destructive and negative attitude towards everything we are doing and creating. Our press, however, mainly writes about what is wrong and neglects what is positive, what should be underlined.

After saying that there are many such examples, he mentioned two. One is the stands and conclusions on the economic and political situation in the country that have been recently adopted and published by the SFRY Presidency. Although, compared with similar ones, these stands and conclusions are very concrete and by their contents applicable to our situation, our public press organs—with the exception of one or two short reviews—did not carry any important commentary or expression of support.

Then there was, Dolanc said, a recent visit by Veselin Djuranovic, member of the Presidency, to Great Britain. In their reports on the visit, our press, radio, and television omitted the parts of Margaret Thatcher's toast that paid tribute to Yugoslavia and Tito for the heroic struggle and contribution to peace in the world and that emphasized the importance of unity and territorial integrity in our country and paid tribute to the fact that we continued on the road of independence and nonalignment after Tito's death.

I want to say, Dolanc emphasized, that had Thatcher attacked and criticized these things that the attacks would have been published by all. However, it seems that the things she did say were not deemed essential, or perhaps did not suit somebody.

Dolanc also devoted a considerable part of his speech to topical questions and trends in Slovenia. He emphasized that although there were, especially recently, different views about the situation in Slovenia among the Yugoslav public, it is certainly true that there are no dilemmas in Slovenia about the basic course of construction and development on the basis of the fundamental commitments of our society for Yugoslavia, self-management, equality of our peoples and nationalities, and the nonaligned policy. If individuals exceed these framework by their discussion and proposals, this is not and cannot be the view and measure of the political mood of organized socialist forces in Slovenia, their working people and citizens. Whatever is not in keeping with the basic commitments of our society, the LC of Slovenia and all progressive social forces can and must overcome by organized social and political action in order to defend democracy and all our other basic commitments, Dolanc said.

## Kosovo Meeting Condemns Albanian Nationalism

*AU311431 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 28 Mar 88 p 1-2*

[T. Neziri, D. Gashi report on protest meeting of Serbs and Montenegrins in Djurakovac on 27 March: "From Realistic to Extreme Demands"]

[Text] Istok, 27 March—The sociopolitical authorities of Istok Commune and the Kosovo Political Aktiv have been carrying out energetic activity in recent days to stabilize the political and security situation in Istok Commune, involving many meetings of basic LC organizations, local community SAWP branches, and organizations of associated labor, which all condemned the recent excesses in this district and called on citizens not to hold single-nationality gatherings, because such meetings lead to a dead end. In spite of this, a protest

gathering of Serbs and Montenegrins was held in Djurakovac today, in which emissaries from Kosovo Polje, Klina, and Belgrade also took part. Zoran Andjelkovic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, and representatives of the Istok communal sociopolitical authorities were also present.

How to Stabilize the Kosovo Situation Faster? [subhead]

The participants assembled at about 1000 [0900 GMT], but the gathering began at about 1130 in the yard of the Vasilije Djurovic Primary School. Loudspeakers were installed here, and Miodrag Vukicevic stressed that "We have gathered here to express our dissatisfaction at many issues that concern us, and following the recent excesses that have taken place in this district." He then said he would give the floor to the president of the Djurakovac SAWP branch, but since this person was not present, he declared the gathering open himself.

Zoran Rankic from Belgrade said that he had many friends in Kosovo and that everything that happened here touched him deeply. Meanwhile, Srecko Terzic from Lukavac spoke about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this village and said that nothing at all was improving in the locality. Momcilo Popovic from Sinjac said that if the Albanians would commit themselves to preventing Serb and Montenegrin emigration, as Sinan Hasani had said in an interview, then emigration would be stopped.

"The Socialist Autonomous Provinces Must Be Abolished"?! [subhead]

Bogosav Bacic from Dolac, after seriously defaming many cadres of our province, said that Yugoslavia is no longer a democratic, but a bureaucratic state. In his view, the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Assembly must meet as soon as possible and abolish at once the socialist autonomous provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina. According to Vidak Vujacic, there is more fascism and genocide in Kosovo than in Africa. He also demanded the abolition of the socialist autonomous provinces. Dragan Djolevic from Tucep said that Vojvodina and Kosovo can never be provinces, since the decisions of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia are invalid, because they are aimed against the Serbian people. Although he wanted to continue his speech, Zoran Andjelkovic complained and the speaker was interrupted by those chairing the gathering. Boro Djeletovic from Kosovo Polje delivered his now-familiar speech and pointed out, among other things, that the situation has not improved at all since the Ninth LCY Central Committee plenum on Kosovo. Panto Terzic, Slobodan Maksimovic, and Aco Milosevic spoke about some issues worrying local citizens. Slavko Djumic said that the Kosovo leadership was doing nothing but encouraging emigration. He made many comments on the work of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Dejan Bajraktarievic considered the temporary law forbidding the sale and purchase of real estate as a law that only helped the bureaucrats!

Bojko Zuvic said that such meetings as this one at Djurakovac are "not aimed against the Albanians, but against the Ballists" [members of Albanian anticommunist wartime resistance movement], and went on to express exceptionally extreme views.

The leaders of the protest meeting invited the Istok communal leaders to speak, and then called Zoran Andjelkovic to explain "what has been done in the last 18 months to improve the political and security situation."

Zoran Andjelkovic said that if he must say what has been done here, this means he must solve the problems himself, and that no individual can do this.

The excesses that have occurred within a short time here cannot be considered accidental. We must demand that the competent authorities discover as soon as possible who committed these excesses aimed at aggravating intranational relations. When we talk about these problems, he said, we must always bear in mind that we must solve them together, and must especially insist that every Albanian family must answer for itself and for its neighbors and must see who is contributing to the stabilization of the situation and the creation of good-neighborly relations. Nobody from outside can solve the problems here. We must draw up concrete plans of action, and those who do not carry them out must answer for it. There were some unacceptable speeches here, yet nobody can call this meeting nationalist for that reason. After talking about the activity being done to stabilize the situation at every level, and mentioning the cooperation with the communes of Novi Beograd, Mladenovac, and Gornji Mladenovac to help this locality, he remarked that nothing can be solved overnight. The crowd responded to this by whistling and shouting, "We have been waiting for 7 years and nothing has been done."

After this speech, Moma Pompalovic took on the role of leader of the gathering, and invited Arif Lluka, president of the Istok LC Communal Committee, to the platform in order to explain why he had not been reelected to his position and to explain "why measures had been slow." Arif Lluka spoke about the work being done to improve the situation and added that problems must be considered from the class angle and viewed as a whole. In reply to repeated demands to answer the first question, he said that "Nobody can stay for long in the same job."

Intranational Confrontations Only Exacerbate the Situation [subhead]

After this speech, the self-appointed leaders of the gathering invited Osman Krasniqi, chairman of the Istok SAWP Communal Committee, to the platform. When he

did not appear (because he was not there), he was subsequently called upon to speak before every fresh speaker. Milorad Raicic, chairman of the Istok Communal Assembly, was asked to speak, and said that we must all commit ourselves to performing the tasks set by the Ninth LCY Central Committee plenum to purge the situation and to improve intranational relations. We must demand effective work from the authorities, he said, and must continue ideopolitical differentiation, while all our activity must follow the LCY line, and should not seek ways to further arouse intranational hatred.

Vuko Krivokapic, director of the Marxist Center, who was also asked to speak, called upon the gathering to disperse. He said that there had been unacceptable speeches here and added that the problems can be solved with a class attitude, and not through intranational confrontations.

In closing the gathering, at which, as some speakers said, there were some unacceptable and extreme speeches besides the expression of genuine grievances, Moma Pompalovic suggested that a gathering of Communists from the commune, with participants from every village, should be held in Istok in 10 days time, that leaders from the province, the SR of Serbia, and the federation should be invited, and that conclusions on how the problems should be overcome should be approved. This proposal was applauded by the crowd. If these conclusions are not implemented, Pompalovic said, we will gather again. The assembled masses then dispersed peacefully.

## MLADINA Examines Construction of Villa

*Ljubljana MLADINA in Slovene*
*No. 10 11 Mar 1988 p 33*

[Article by Adriano Krsic: "How We Built the Villa, Part 2"—Part 1, published in MLADINA No 9 of 4 March 1988, not available]

MLADINA's feuilleton about the construction of the villa [villa reportedly belongs to Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense] in Opatija continues. Following our report in the last issue about the testimony of two former soldiers who built the structure, some other former soldiers called at our editorial office. They confirmed the earlier accounts, supported our project, and provided their help. Therefore, in future issues we will tackle the problem from other angles.

Marko B: "Personally, I was at the construction site only once. In the period between the end of February and the beginning of June 1985, when the other soldiers were going to work, I had normal military duties. The time I was at the construction site, they took us there in two black military trucks. They were painted that way because they had previously been used in making a film. After that they were used for a time to transport soldiers to the construction site, and later they painted them anew in military colors. On the occasion when I was at work, we cleaned up the plot, moved earth, and pulled rocks.

"Many evenings I watched the soldiers as they returned from work at about midnight. When it rained they were wet, dirty, muddy. For supper they got a cold potato or something similar. Then for some 2 hours they had to clean their uniforms—so that the next morning they would be neat and ready for 'inspection' [Serbo-Croatian in original]. Many times they complained about the food, which was none too plentiful at the construction site. For example, for lunch two men received one container of meat paste between them.

"There also existed a kind of 'unofficial' reward for work. For 1 week of work at the construction site, a soldier would receive 1 day of compensatory leave. Some of them earned a week or even 10 days. At the same time,there was a practice that for the slightest transgression a soldier would lose the compensatory leave he had earned with his blood.

"Once when I was traveling home on the train I met some people from Rijeka who asked why black trucks were transporting soldiers to Opatija every day and what they were building there. From that I conclude that they, too, did not know what was really going on there. I know that the commander of our small barracks promised his superiors that he would complete the work with only his own soldiers. In the end he did not succeed. That is why soldiers from some other barracks also began to work on the project. Before I returned to my home, the commander received a new assignment in Ilirska Bistrica, and presumably a higher rank, as well."

[At the bottom of page 33 MLADINA publishes a line chart for the year 1985 noting milestones in the construction of the villa and the dates when its eyewitnesses worked on the project]